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JUL 18 1898

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

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50 PAGES.

A STEER FOR THE MARKET.

Some Western live stock and foreign journals are discussing the question as to which is the most desirable steer for the market, and which is the most profitable for the farmer to raise? The assertion is made that some years ago no one wondered to see a 4,000-pound steer. Now, with all due credit to our Western friends' veracity, and believing in the honesty of their purpose, we believe that for generations a steer weighing 4,000 pounds, if such existed, was looked upon as a wonder, and could be seen only at country fairs and dime museums. It is true, that a steer weighing 2,000 pounds is nowadays looked upon as a monster, and that the average buyer will find such an animal to be 500 pounds too heavy, if not more. A steer weighing 1,700 pounds, nowadays, is considered by the slaughterers who sell the best beef as extraordinary and as a heavy steer.

The most desirable weight and readily the most salable is an animal weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 pounds on the hoof. There is no denying that heavy beef is getting more and more scarce, and that at the same time the quality of Coloradans and Texans who come to the Eastern markets and their average "make-up" is considerably improved. It is true that medium quality and medium weight steers, such as sell from 4 cents downward, have rather been the best sellers of late, but we believe that this is not from choice, but because there were a few better animals available.

We wonder why, in times like these, not more attention is paid to the lower-priced pieces than the steer-like neck, etc., which with good animals are always more desirable than the better pieces of a poor animal. We believe that butchers and sellers could push to advantage the sale of all these pieces, including plates and navels.

It must be admitted that the steer that will sell best this summer will be the good handi-

weight or choice, light animal, showing quality, finish and compactness of build. Heavy beeves, which are generally the most desired for export, are not much wanted during the months of August and September, but after that the demand will pick up again. But for this purpose a steer weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 pounds is enough for any requirement. It is an open question whether there is not more profit in the production of early maturity, handi-weight beeves than of older and heavier steers. With the larger demand for the former class, ruinously low prices have frequently been adopted in the latter class. A bunch of well-finished beeves, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 pounds, will always sell, while heavy weights will suffer severe discrimination. It is with steers as it is with hogs, as we have pointed out before. The farmers and raisers ought to consider the demands of the markets, instead of going blind and raising heavy steers and fat hogs, for which there is less demand now, and which must naturally bring low prices.

The first range cattle on the Chicago market appeared there early last week from Wyoming and the steers sold at \$3.60. Owing to the fact that the grass on the ranges is not as matured as it was this time last year, the cattle, while in good quality as to breeding, were not fully finished and not as hard as they might have been.

Our reports from the Northwestern States say that this is pretty general, and that while cattle for the most part are in good condition, they are still somewhat soft, and dry grasses are necessary to finish them in the best shape for beef. If cattle are shipped immediately off of green grass they will waste greatly in transit and if the grasses are destroyed by fire, of course the cattle will waste and shrink before shipment. It is all important that the grasses be saved from the ravages of fire if this, the best range year since 1884, is to be rounded out in its fullness by shipping finished cattle to get an advance in price, which is invariably paid for cattle in good condition. According to the "Miles City Stock Growers' Journal:"

The rains continue in the Yellowstone valley much to the comfort of all interested in grass. While the sun is scorching hot and the process of curing the grass for the finishing of beef cattle is going on the rains come with a regularity that reduces greatly the danger from prairie fires, but this is no reason for relaxing vigilance on the score of prevention against fire. In a year like the present one when the grass is long the danger is even greater than in years of a short crop of grass. The care exercised by those working the range or traveling over it should be manifold greater than in ordinary years—the long dry grass is a standing menace as long as camp fires have to be built and as long as cigarettes are smoked. Therefore, every precaution should be observed and employers should constantly warn their employes against those little negligences which may result so disastrously during the summer months.

OUR COTTON OIL REVIEW.

We have to thank the cotton oil trade both at home and abroad for the many letters of commendation we have received from time to time relative to our weekly review on this important product. Such unsolicited testimony of our usefulness is very encouraging and is sincerely appreciated. It often happens that in our effort to report the market exactly as we find it we are compelled to bring forth facts which do not please all our readers. This, of course, is to be regretted, but our most capacious critic cannot consistently complain so long as our prognostications turn out to be correct and that our exposition of the market is based on actual facts.

TEXAS SEED CRUSHERS' MEETING.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association will meet at Galveston, in that State, on Monday, and one of the most important matters which will come up for discussion will be the question of the formation of a cotton oil Statistical Bureau on the lines suggested in the columns of this paper. The following is a paragraph from Secretary Gibson's call for the meeting:

In this connection, we beg to call your attention to the want of organization and co-operation of the whole cottonseed oil milling interests of Texas for their general protection and benefit, and that all manufacturing industries have compact organizations for their intelligent development and profit. Beg to say, in pursuance of this spirit of self-protection, the cotton oil industry of Texas demands an organized and efficient bureau of information and concerted action when necessary, all of which can be procured through the medium of such meetings of our mill owners and managers as we now propose to have, without which you cannot have that unanimity necessary for the successful prosecution of such an industry, growing annually in its magnitude, requiring the use of vast amount of capital and credit, and affecting the whole cotton-producing section of our country.

It will be seen from the above that the crushers of cottonseed in Texas are co-operating in good earnest to put their business on a solid and substantial footing, and we believe that other States can well follow the example of Texas.

A NEW VOLUME.

Our issue of the 4th inst. commenced Vol. XV. of this paper, and adds a little more to our age. We cannot permit the occasion to pass without a greeting to our friends in the many trades which "The National Provisioner" represents, and take the opportunity to say that our aim and ambition is to make this paper without a peer in the world of trade journalism. We are step by step getting to our ideal, and are always grateful for the co-operation of our subscribers and advertisers. Our paper to-day finds its way to all parts of the civilized world, and this, we think, is about the best testimony of its growing influence and enlarged subscription list.

THE LEAN HOG QUESTION.

It is gratifying to note that the agricultural and live stock press throughout the country have taken up the lean hog question, set in motion in these columns, and that our contemporaries are awaking the farmers to a sense of their danger and the damage which must result to the packing trade if the large corn-fed lard hog continues so plentiful as he has been in the past.

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

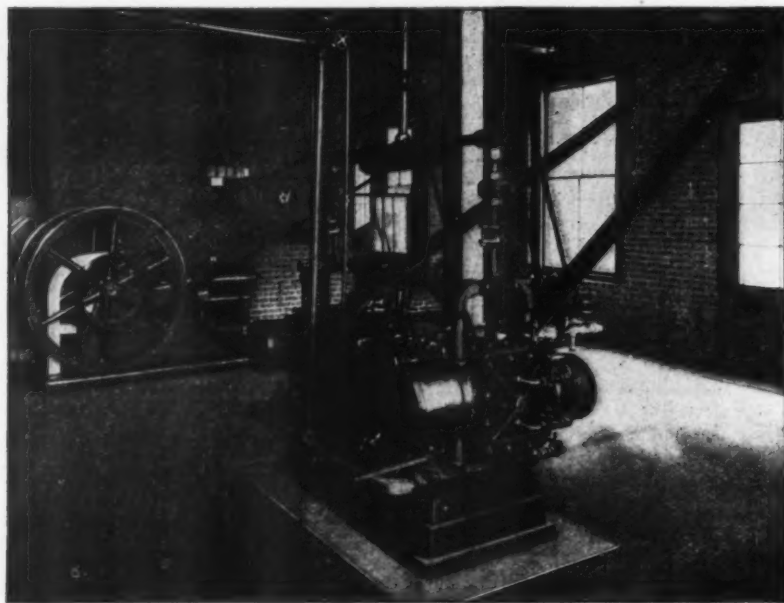
We received the following during the week:
Chicago, Ill., July 14, 1896.

"The National Provisioner."

Dear Sirs: I note that in your issue of the 11th inst. you say that your paper is "worth its weight in gold," and, perhaps, it is. But gold may become rather a rarity in this country in the next few years, and I would like to have some for heirlooms, watch charms, etc., and I, therefore, write to say that I have about fourteen pounds of "National Provisioners," for which I would thank you to send me gold on the basis mentioned.

OLD SUBSCRIBER.

(Send them along, but don't let this occur again. Next time we shall say that the paper is worth its weight in silver, and pay those who "take us up" on a basis of 16 to 1.—Ed.)



Refrigeration.

This cut illustrates a plant driven by a gas engine at Newton Centre, Mass., in a general market.

If you want to know the superiority of our refrigerating machinery, we will tell you how to learn from those who have practical experience with it in their daily business.

If you wish to combine first-class ice making with refrigeration we will show you what satisfaction means in a plant running 18 boxes and making four tons of pure, clear plate ice per day.

If you want a refrigerating plant all we want is for you to learn what our plants do for those who use them.

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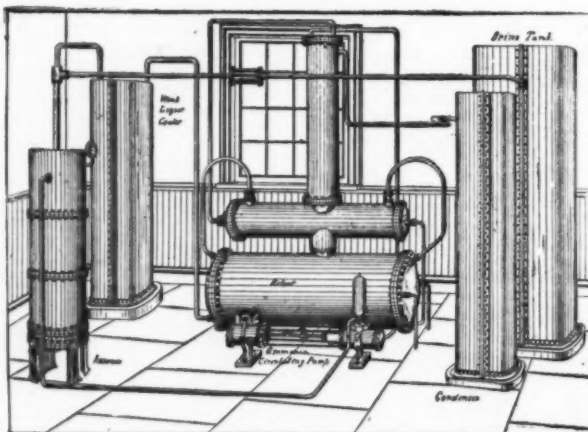
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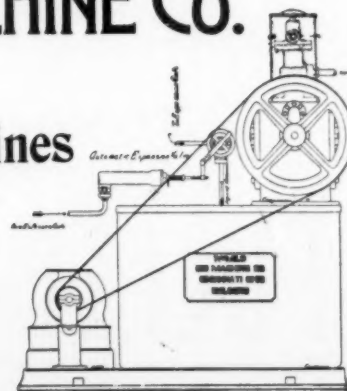
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PROVISIONS AND LARD. WEEKLY REVIEW.

STEADIER BUT DULL MARKETS

have followed the liquidation of last week. Yet there has been no important reaction from the low prices of the crop, and of the history of the trade, then made. For whenever the shorts have bought, or the bulls have shown a disposition to take hold again, the bears, led by Cudahy, have sold the market down, while the packers have been sellers on all strong spots. To this Armour has been the only notable exception, and he only in pork, of which he has been reported quite a free and steady buyer; while parties in the trade at New York have been buying during the last week whenever the market has been weak, until one party is reported to have accumulated 15,000 bbls., to hold as an investment. It is this demand that has steadied the market for pork, while the good demand at the West, both for home and export trade, in pickled meats, has been felt in ribs, though the demand has not been running on dry salted meats to any extent. On this point Mr. Anderson Fowler said, "That there is, and has been all along, an unusually good demand for pickled meats, both for home and export, but that everything else is dead." The selling by Cudahy has been more of lard than of pork or ribs, as the receipts of hogs continue of an unusually large proportion of fat ones, which make an equally large proportion of lard, on which the trade is more bearish than on any other product; and this has, to a considerable extent, offset the smaller receipts of hogs the whole week. There has been but one day in which despatches have noted any falling off in the quality of the hogs received, although the premium on light weights has not been quite so sharp, either at the East or West as recently. As to the speculative situation of lard, one of the largest Chicago packers says that the original German and English longs and their followers have unloaded about 100,000 tes. of a total of about 150,000, held at one time by them, but that the remaining 50,000 is still on the original bull party's hands, and that they are unable to get out of it, even at the low record prices of last week. Nothing has been heard recently of the Montreal longs in pork; and if Armour's purchases this week are as large as reported, the longs are likely to have supplied the greater part of the demand, as it is not believed that any one would care to sell this product short at these prices, when no more contract grade can be made till the next packing season. For packers have not been short sellers, as far as can be learned, at the last decline, but the sales made by them have been against current production. When receipts of hogs were running above expectation, the talk was that a falling off in the movement would turn the market up, but this is the second week of light receipts this month, and they have

scarcely any influence on the speculative market, although prices of hogs have generally been firmer, as the demand for pickled meats has been equal to the supply, and at prices that paid the cutters and packers. But the speculative market has sympathized more with corn than with hogs, showing that the next crop is already tending to keep down the prices of the present, unless demand shall increase sufficiently, either speculative or spot to advance them. This is what prevents any buying for investment, outside of pork, of which, as noted above, no contract can be made until next autumn; and in the mean time, with a large short interest in that staple, as well as others, it is thought quite likely that there may be a manipulation in the former, with which the latter might sympathize. This is really all there is new or of importance in the developments of these markets the past week, and while it shows a steadier feeling on the cessation of liquidation, it certainly does not look encouraging for materially higher prices on this crop, unless some damage, yet to happen to the corn crop, to make it a short one, shall help out the holders of provisions. For Europe remains as stubbornly out of our markets as if she had ceased to use these products, except as she buys consigned stuff, shipped to the other side by Western packers to relieve their own markets. There has not been an export buyer in the market this week for anything on the list for either the English or Continental markets reported West of East, and only a small demand from the West Indies and South America. This is true of everything, except of pickled hams, but no reports are made of the magnitude of these sales, made direct by the packers at the West. The steadiness in provisions has been helped during the week by the strength in corn, in which the shorts got frightened over reports of hot winds in the corn belt. But midweek brought rains and cooler weather before any damage was believed to have been done, and with these rains and the forwardness of the plant there is but little danger now from dry weather to this crop, as it shades the ground, which has sufficient moisture to carry the plant to maturity, should dry weather again ensue; only protracted hot winds and early frosts can now prevent another enormous crop.

SPOT BUSINESS

has shown a little improvement in the middle of the week, though more in the speculative articles, while with the end of the selling pressure prices have also recovered slightly, helped by the scarcity of and higher prices for hogs. Bellies however, have been the most active staples at the East, and New York City cutters are sold up very closely, especially on light weights, from 12 lb down, while there has been more doing in heavy weights at the unusual difference in prices of 4½¢ for 14-lb, loose, against 4¼¢ for 12-lb, with 5¢ asked for the best brands. Sales were on Saturday 100 tes. city lard, \$3.30;

Western nominal, 4¢. asked, in tierces, \$3.62½ in tanks, New York; refined, \$4.25 for the Continent, \$4.65 for South America, \$5.80, in kegs, for Brazil; compound lard, 3¼¢@3½¢. for city; 4¼¢@4½¢. for Western; neutral, 4½¢. West, 4½¢. New York, nominal; 300 pork (mess) at \$7.25@8 for old and new; hogs, 4¼¢@5½¢. New York, while the Chicago market was 10¢. up on lard with the packers and shorts buying.

On Monday New York pressers and refiners came into the market more freely, and took 750 tes. of Western lard at 4¢. in second-hand and \$4.05 in new packages, with \$3.30 bid for city lard, and refused; 200 pork at \$7.50@8.25 for old and new mess; 35,000 lb 12-lb rib bellies, 4½¢. loose; 3,000 lb 9-lb, 5¼¢.; 1,500 city hams, chiefly 9¼¢.; two cars 14-lb rib bellies at 4½¢. and on p. t.; notwithstanding the Chicago market was 15¢. off on future pork, 7½¢. on lard and ribs.

On Tuesday pork was 7½¢. up, ribs 5¢. and lard 2½¢. in Chicago with corn, but Cudahy sold lard off, and the rest of the market eased back in sympathy, while sales of spot stuff in New York were checked by the Monday's reaction in Chicago. Sales reported were 5,000 lb 12-lb rib bellies, 4½¢., with that bid for a full car lot, and 5¢. asked; 115 boxes of clear bellies at 4½¢@4¾¢., chiefly the first price; 3,000 lb 10-lb rib bellies at 5¼¢., but the demand for lard dropped off short, Western being held at \$4.05, in tierces, in New York, and \$3.65, in tanks, with sales of 100 tes. city at 5¢. advance, or \$3.35, and 300 bbls. of pork at the recovery of 25¢. on Monday. There was a fair business reported at Chicago in meats, both for export and domestic trade, in pickle, but none whatever for export in boxes.

On Wednesday 250 tes. of Western lard were sold to the local New York trade on p. t.; quoted 4¢. in second-hand and \$4.05 in new packages; one car tank lard, \$3.60, to New York refiners; 50 tes. of city at \$3.30, or back again to bottom prices; 200 choice ditto at \$4.10, in iron-bound packages, for Cuba; 200 bbls. of pork at unchanged prices, and 10,000 lb 12-lb rib bellies at 4½¢.; 100 boxes of clear bellies for Cuba at 4½¢@4¾¢.; Liverpool, cost and freight Western lard, was offered at New York prices, without takers.

The future market in hog products in Chicago was very dull, and fell back with corn for the day 5¢. on pork, 2½¢. on lard and ribs, with Cudahy and the packers selling and Armour buying, the latter of pork.

An item of news to the trade is the consolidation of Niles Brothers and John F. Crocker & Co., of Boston, under the style of the Boston Packing and Provision Co., by which their packing houses at Cambridge, Mass., are placed under one management.

Beef products have been reduced during the week on everything but tongues and hams, the former having been advanced, as per our quotations below, while the latter have been nominal and unsalable, though held at old prices, but everything else has been lower.

(Continued on page 9.)

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Canned beef, both corned and roast, having been dropped from 10@25c., as per quotations below, while city packed barreled and tierce beef has also been reduced, with less doing in the latter at the decline and more in the former; 600 tcs. extra India mess selling for export at \$11@12; 800 bbls. of packet and family at \$7@8 for the former and \$8@9 for the latter.

Thursday's markets were more active and lower on futures on denial of corn crop damage reports, selling by longs on stop loss orders, and by Cudahy, though Swift was still buying September lard, and was reported to have taken 20,000 tcs. the past three days, beside some lines of ribs. The close, however, was 7½c. off lard, 15c. pork, and 5c. ribs for the day in Chicago. Spot demand for hams West and bellies East was still fair, but light offerings and firm prices checked demand. But exporters took a little lard in New York; 500 tcs. medium at 4c., though it closed \$3.95 bid and 4c. asked; 100 city, \$3.25 @ \$3.30; 1,000 New York City pickled hams, 9½@9¾c. Hogs were ½c. off New York and easier West, though receipts were light, and for the week only 230,000 at the West, yet 100,000 more than same week last year.

Friday's markets were lower on realizing. Pork, 5c. off; lard, 7½c. off; ribs, 5c., on larger receipts of hogs than estimates by 7,000 at Chicago. Exporters took 350 tcs. New York, at \$3.90, cost and freight closing \$3.85; tank, \$3.42½; city, \$3.25, nominal; only 100 pork sold on the spot, and market was easy. New York City bellies scarce and wanted, with fair sales of 12-lb. loose at 5c. Western meats held ½c. higher for grease and hogs, some scarcely lower West, owing to good demand for smoker meats. There was more export inquiry for lard, however, at the close, and some Western packers refused to except bids at the market for 500 tcs. preferring to hold.

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ROTTERDAM ITEMS.

Rotterdam, July 7, 1896.

An unchanged position is all that can be recorded of the provision market since last report. An abundance of cheap fruit, such as strawberries and cherries, has a bad effect on the demand, and prevents the improvement for which every one in the trade has been looking for quite a long time. Weaker Chicago markets and a continually lowering of values makes our people persist in the waiting policy of the last few months. When the slow demand has exhausted the stock of some cut or brand, it is replenished by buying the smallest quantity that can be got. Stocks of domestic bacon are still large, and the large killings constantly make up for what is sold. Some cuts of bacon which are almost neglected, sell far below the American parity; when a small demand presents itself the holders let their customers fix the price in order to clear it. The position of the German markets is as poor as ever; inquiries compared with those ruling here; it seems puranic hams at the Antwerp market are high compared with those ruling here; it seems purchases made there have been too small to meet the current demand. The hog markets during the past week have been well supplied; the demand was large enough to keep prices at the old basis, which, however, is lower than a year ago, when every one considered it the bottom. Cattle remain cheap and abundant; exports are below an average, though satisfactory when compared with a year ago. The exports during June to France 267 carloads in 1895; the increase against 267 carloads in 1896; the increase amounts to 4,030 head, valued at 600,000 florins. Before the importation at the Belgium frontiers is allowed all the cars have to be disinfected; this is due to some cases of lumpy jaw which were reported in this country these last months.

The oleo oil market has been in a demoralized position during the past week; the price at which it was sold early in the week has been as high as 31 florins; the tendency grew weaker when it came to be known that shipments were larger than expected, and when in the middle of the week fresh arrivals per steamship Spaarndam did not attract much attention, Swift and Nelson Morris sold at the best price they could get. Harrison did not follow the decline, and preferred to store the goods, awaiting a better feeling and keeping firm at 31 florins. Extra oleo sold at 27@29 florins, second quality at almost the same price, poor second quality at 25@26 florins, at which prices 5,800 tcs., of which 970 on shipment, were sold. On shipment large sales have been effected at 27@28 florins. The bottom seems to be reached now, the more so because the German butterine law has practically fallen, and the present low price will cause smaller shipments very soon. Should American manufacturers continue to offer at the low price basis, and even be inclined to sell on future at it, the future of the article does not look gloomy. Stocks amount to 1,800 tcs., of which 165 finest; shipments 11,000 tcs.

Neutral lard unchanged; transactions of some importance did not take place.

Cottonseed oil firm, but little doing; finest quality has to be paid with 24 florins, at which small quantities are sold. Stocks at the first of this month here 4,394,749 kilos, against 5,083,606 kilos on the 1st of June. Amsterdam stocks, 1,160 kilos, the same a month ago.

**TALLOW AND STEARINE.
WEEKLY REVIEW.**

TALLOW has had quite a shaking up the past week, the beginning of the movement being in the West, as noted in our last article, with the purchase there of 3,000 tcs. of fair to choice packers' grades at 2½@3¼c., chiefly by Western soap makers, although 1,000 tcs. were then reported for export to France, at the inside price, at points beyond Chicago. To these sales have since been added (also done late last week) 2,000 tcs. more, all to Western soap makers, who seem to have come to the conclusion that prices had gotten back to a safe basis, or else their trade had improved so as to require them to renew their supplies of raw material. At all events they bought, and relieved the Western markets by taking up the accumulations that had begun to press for sale since the export demand ceased. Following this came purchases in New York of 1,000 tcs. of edible tallow, of which half was city at 3½@3¾c., mostly to go to Germany, including 200 tcs. from Boston and about 300 tcs. of country stock, although some of the New York melters held best brands at 3¾c. Then sales were at first reported as choice tallow, and, being for export, were supposed to be for France, which quite stimulated interest in the trade, for it indicated that France was ready to come in again as a buyer; but when it was found to be all edible, and but a small part of it for France, this interest abated, but it was revived again early in the week by a very secretly conducted purchase of 400 hhd. of prime city, for export, through a new broker, whose principal was unknown; and, although the price was kept as secretly as the sale, it was rumored to have been 3 1-16; but this was denied by the broker; yet that is the quotable market at this writing, with 3c. the best open bid by the French shippers, who did the late business, while some melters still ask 3¾c., though no doubt a bid for a round lot at 3 1-16 would buy the bulk of the accumulations of New York melters. By the inability at first to find out whether this purchase was for France, doubt was for a time created in the trade as to the transaction itself, for the regular French shippers did none of the business, and there was no market but France that could have taken the tallow even at 3c.; but, upon investigation, we find the sale was made, and for export; but through entirely new parties, both principal and broker. This change was said to be partly due to the serious illness of the leading broker in this staple, whose recovery is not expected, and hence all the mystery and all the doubt. But it was not followed up by any further purchases of city tallow to this writing, though the former shippers for France were understood to be in the market at 3c., at which they would, on present appearances, be willing to take the late accumulations of New York melters, which, with this 400 hhd. out, and 200 hhd. more to be delivered this week on regular weekly contract to the local trade, is estimated to leave about 4,000 hhd. unsold in New York at the end of this week, or, possibly, 200 hhd. less. This failure of the melters to force the French shippers to pay 3¾c., as they attempted to do over a month ago, when the latter plead for refusals at 3¾c. and could not get them, and bid 3¼c. for all the melters would offer, has been a

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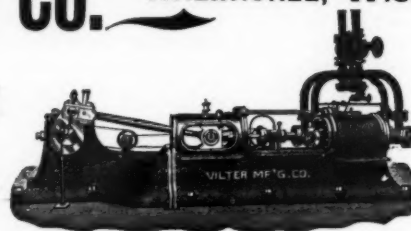
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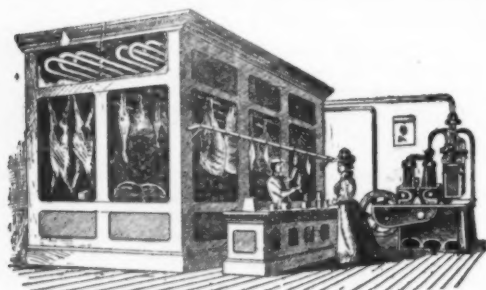
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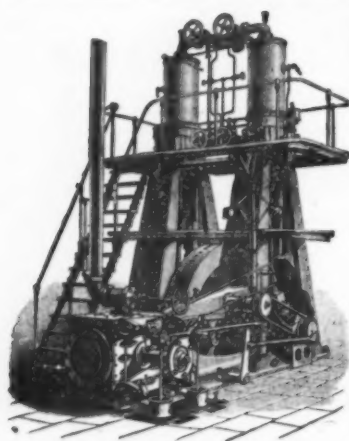
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pretty expensive experiment in attempting to "squeeze the short shippers," and, as predicted in this article by the leading shipper at the time, they have only succeeded in "squeezing" themselves out of about $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb on their accumulations since. But the market is now so near an export basis again, that the trade may be considered in very healthy shape, notwithstanding this accumulation in New York, as it is pretty certain that at 3c., or only 1-16 further decline, it can be moved out. While the purchases in the West last week, and of edible in New York, noted above, have taken all pressure from the Western markets, country melters have also relieved themselves by selling more freely to New York and interior soap makers during the week, in addition to the above sales for export, about 300,000 lb at $3\text{ at }3\frac{1}{2}$ c. Of these export purchases, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Link were the chief buyers in the New York market, though as to who the real shippers of the 400 hhds. are, there is still much speculation and doubt, but are believed to be two comparatively new men in the trade. We regret to be compelled to state that the tallow trade is expecting at any time to hear of the death of the senior Mr. Vandenhove who has been the leading broker in this trade in New York for the last quarter of a century. His disease is said to be heart failure, aggravated by pneumonia.

The situation of the tallow market is thus epitomized from a Boston soap maker's standpoint, in a letter dated July 14, to his correspondent in New York, Mr. David C. Link: "We are inclined to think the French shippers will carry the day, if they have patience. While we have been able to dispose of our tallow in Liverpool up to the present time, we know there is a weaker feeling there, owing to the large stocks which have accumulated in London, as shown by the following from our Liverpool letter of the 4th inst., which reads as follows: 'Australian shipments for June are 4,700 tons against 9,750 tons last year, or 28,150 tons for the half year against 43,950 tons in 1895, and 32,900 tons in 1894. Nevertheless, London stocks have increased by 3,000 casks to 63,000, or roughly 25,000 tons, and buyers are very comfortable, feeling they have so large a reserve to draw from.' This large stock, with the tremendous accumulations of lard and kindred greases, and the outlook for a very large cotton crop (therefore a large crop of cottonseed oil) do not warrant any very bullish feeling in these articles."

Thursday's markets were nominally unchanged, New York and West, though exporters report accumulations equal in proportion to those of the New York melters, at all the seaboard ports, waiting, as the latter have been, for exporters to come in again. Hence when they do, other points will compete with New York melters for the demand. But none are forcing sales at further concessions. Not a sale reported for the day, only the 200 hhds. taken on weekly contracts being turned over.

Friday's market had another mystery off 500 hhds. prime city tallow at 3 1-16c. for France, yet the parties thereto refused to affirm or deny, though late in the day it was admitted that the trade had been made, while 3c. was bid for 1,000 hhds. by exporters; 300 tes. of edible sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c., and 100 ditto at 3 7-16c., 44 titre for the latter, packages free, while 300 tes. of prime from nearby ports was offered at $3\frac{1}{4}$ c., New York, to arrive, 42 $\frac{1}{2}$ titre, and exporters refused to take it. The tone of the market was steady and demand more active; 100,000 lb more country to local trade at quotations.

OLEO STEARINE AND OIL.—In stearine, both lard and oleo, at the East and West there has practically nothing been done for the week, New York compound lard refiners taking only about 50,000 lb of the latter, at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., in small lots, for immediate use, while it has been offered in Chicago at 4c. all the week without sales or even bids reported, although it could be laid down in New York from there at $4\frac{1}{4}$ c.; but refiners in the former market are nearly supplied by late purchases in Chicago, to arrive in July, and do not want to buy. But lard refiners do not act as if they would ever want lard stearine again, and exporters ditto, for there has not been a sale reported of any amount in New York for weeks, that interest being as stagnant as the compound lard trade, and it is difficult to say what the market is, though quoted $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked for Western and $4\frac{1}{4}$ c. for city at New York, but not even a bid has been reported. Never were the stearine markets of the country, lard or oleo, in such a paralyzed condition, and yet both of them are at record-breaking prices without stimulating demand, affording an anomaly that is seldom seen in any trade, without prospect of material change in sight.

But oleo oils have been more active the past week, at another low record in Rotterdam. On Monday 300 tes. of Swift's extra sold at 26 florins, and 100 united at 28 ditto. This break has been brought about by the lack of demand on the other side for butterine, the plenty and cheapness of butter there, and by the condition of the tallow and compound lard markets in this country. As to the former, the following letter from a party in the trade at Boston to a leading broker in New York, gives the situation abroad: "We learn from the Continent that the output of butter is increasing very materially there, owing to the consolidation of the farmers under the American style of creameries, which, with fine weather, will prevent any shipments from the United States. No butter can be expected from Australia on the European markets, for we learn the price is 13c. per lb in Australia. If this should continue, it would not be surprising to see shipments of butter made to Australia this year." This condition of things on the Continent sufficiently explains the break in oleo oil in the Rotterdam market, and on Wednesday another new record was made of 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ florins for 600 of Swift's extra and 26 florins for 400 tes. of Morris' extra, while 80 bbls. of united brought 28 florins in small lots. But, at these prices, production of oleo oil is checked, and said to be materially reduced, as well as of oleo stearine, which, if true, simply means larger production of tallow. In speaking of the present condition of the Australian butter market, the price—13c. per lb in Australia—shows quite a contrast to 73s., the lowest price in London last year for Australian butter. There is no stock of this, however, now on the European market, as is usual at this season, for the new crop Australian does not come in until October or November, as the spring of the year occurs in October in that country.

L. G. Schaeffer, doing business as the Cincinnati Soap Co., made an assignment to A. W. Goldsmith. The assets are \$15,000 and liabilities \$20,000. The cause was dull business and slow collections. The preferences are: Henry J. Otting, \$1,021.92; Ferdinand Kirshner, \$2,500; Roelker & Jelke, \$265.05; Harmon, Colston, Goldsmith & Hoadly, \$500, and L. G. Schaeffer, guardian, \$2,838.23.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., JULY 13, 1896.—Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, the 30th day of July, 1896, for furnishing supplies for the Lighthouse establishment. The supplies needed consist of twenty-two lots, embracing respectively, brassware, brushes, chimneys, cordage, dry goods, engineers' stores, flags and bunting, hardware and tools, hose, iron and steel, lamps and lanterns, lumber, mixed paints, oils, etc.; ship chandlery, steam fittings, soap, tin cans, wicks, window glass, wood and willow ware, and miscellaneous articles, all of which are enumerated in the specifications attached to the form of bid, which may be obtained on application to this office.

Contracts will be awarded on entire numbered lots, and on each item in the miscellaneous lot. The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, to strike out item or items in the specifications, to waive any defects, and to require the delivery of a greater or less quantity of any item than the quantity stated in the specifications, at any time during the fiscal year. A clause to that effect will be inserted in the contract. Proposals will be subject to the above conditions.

A. S. SNOW,
Commander U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

OLEO MATTERS.

A cable received from Europe during the week brought the news that the upper house of the German Parliament had refused to pass the anti-oleo bill. It is supposed that the measure must be very much modified before it becomes a law.

The following supplementary and useful table of approximate values in computing Rotterdam prices has been issued by Mr. M. Frankfort, Produce Exchange, New York:

Florins in Rotterdam.	Nets the melter, f. o. b. New York.	Florins in Rotterdam.	Nets the melter, f. o. b. New York.
11	\$1.69	20	\$3.26
12	1.86	21	3.43
13	2.04	22	3.64
14	2.21	23	3.81
15	2.39	24	3.99
16	2.56	25	4.17
17	2.74	26	4.35
18	2.91	27	4.52
19	3.09		

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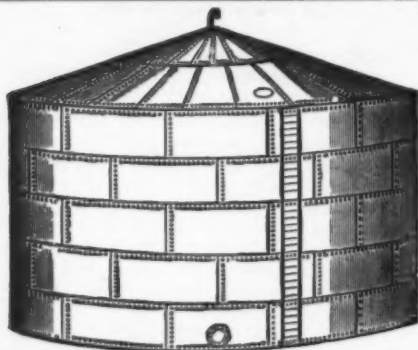
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Tub Fasteners, Wire or Tin.
Tripe and Pigs' Feet Packages.



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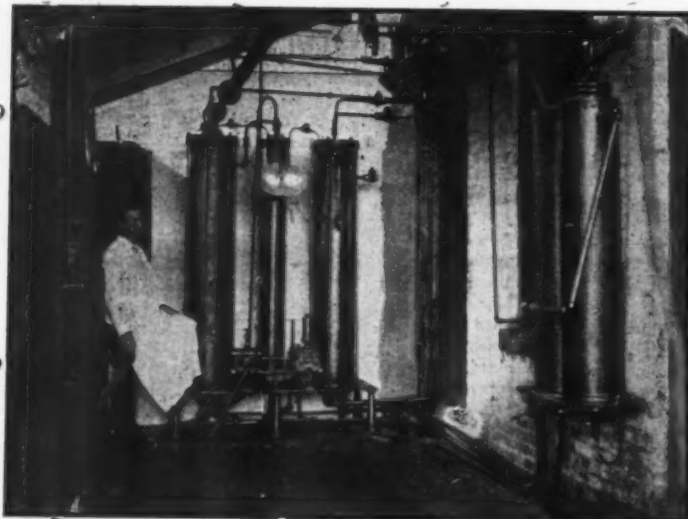
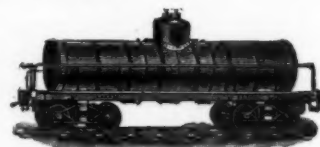
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and Butterine Factories, Lard Refineries, Fertilizer
Works, Meat-Canning and Beef Extract Factories.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The hide market has not been an active one, and prices have hardly been maintained. This is not at all surprising, as we usually have a dull market for hides at this time of year and beside that the tanners believe that hides are too high for the present prices of leather, and for that reason are not anxious to push their production, as the profits do not warrant it, and in many grades of leather there is no probability of any profit at all and a fair chance to make a loss. Under such conditions tanners feel more like waiting with the hope that prices may recede, if only for a small fraction. The packers are not disposed to hold hides if they can sell them, and if they find that they will not bring present asking prices they will very soon make the prices to fit the situation, and so reduce their stock. It is true that the hide and leather trades seem to be the firmest of any in the country, owing, as is believed, to the fact that the stocks of hides and leather are small as compared with other years.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, are quoted by the packers at 8½c., but there is but little doubt that 8½c. is nearer the true quotation, and that an offer of that figure for a block would be readily accepted. It is quite different at present from a few years ago, when packers were not at all worried if hides did accumulate, but now a few packs of hides on hand set them to thinking very quick, with the result that offers are made at lower figures.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are held at 8¼c., with some sales at that figure.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS, 60 lb and up, can be quoted at 8½c., though the claim is for 8¾c., with the lights at 7¼. While Texas steers are not as plentiful as natives, the receipts of Texas cattle are large, and, of course, must tell on the market for Texas hides.

No. 1 COLORADO OR SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are quoted 7½c., but no late sales to report.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, are quoted 7½c., but the tanners are not anxious buyers at that figure. Light cows bring the same price, 7½c.

BRANDED COWS are fairly firm at 7½c.

BULLS, NATIVE, 6½c.; branded, 5¼c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is hardly strong. The large sales of country hides noted in our last issue caused some anxiety, but it has all died out, and the market is weak, and advices from the Boston market have had a depressing effect. The Boston buyers seem to have abandoned the market, and this is felt in the West. Extreme light hides are now used extensively for Russia leather, and that keeps them very firm.

BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, 6¼c. for No. 1 and 6¼c. for No. 2's. It is said that no dealer sold beyond what he had in store or soon to be received.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are quiet at 6¼c., with the No. 2's at 6¼c.

No. 1 HEAVY COWS, 55 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, are quiet at 6¼c., with No. 2's at 6¼c.

No. 1 NATIVE BULLS are nominal, with but little demand. We quote 6c., with No. 2's at 5c.

No. 1 CALFSKINS, 7 to 15 lb, are in better demand and firmer prices rule. The receipts are not large, and tanners seem to con-

sider them good property at present prices. It must be admitted that calfskins are low when we consider the limited stocks on hand, and yet the demand for finished stock has been very far from satisfactory, except in colors. We quote 8¼c. for country stock and 9c. for choice city skins; 2,500 city skins were sold at 9c., and about 4,000 country skins at 8¼c.

No. 1 KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, are in small supply, and in good demand. We quote 7½c., with No. 2's at 6c.

DEACONS are wanted and sell at 35¢@40c.

SLUNKS, 20c. each.

No. 1 HORSE HIDES meet with only fair demand at about \$2.25@2.50 each.

SHEEPSKINS are very slow sale in country stock, though the packers are well sold up.

NEW YORK.

GREEN SALTED CITY HIDES.—The market is quiet and has been for the past two weeks. This is not strange for the early part of July, and the holding off of tanners has had the effect of weakening prices slightly, though not enough to cause the packers any uneasiness, as the stock of hides on hand is not large, and a slight drop in the prices would bring the tanners in the market in sufficient numbers to clear out all the stock that is on the market. No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, have sold at 8½c., about 2,800 having been taken at that figure. Some of the salters claim that they will not sell at 8½c., but probably an offer of that figure would be accepted.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, hold firmer perhaps than natives, though no late sales have been made, so that we quote the figures of latest sales, which was 8¼c., though it is rumored that 8c. would be accepted.

No. 1 SIDE-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are nominally 7½c., but no late sales made to establish new quotations, yet it is believed that probably ¼c. will have to be taken off to effect a sale. We quote:

COWS, 6¼@7c.

BULLS, 6½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market remains about steady, with only fair receipts. Sales have been slow, but an improvement is looked for, even though prices may not advance in the near future. We quote:

STEERS, 7c.

COWS, 6¼@7c.

BULLS, 6½c.

GREEN SALTED CITY CALFSKINS.—The market is in a good healthy condition, and there is but little accumulation; in fact, all the dealers are well sold up. The receipts are fair. We quote:

5 to 7 lb, 80c.

7 to 9 lb, \$1.10.

9 to 12 lb, \$1.30.

HORSE HIDES.—The market is dull and the only outlet is for export, and prices are weak. We quote, nominally, \$2.25@2.50 for country hides.

BOSTON.

HIDES.—The market is very quiet and receipts and demand are both very much below the average, though prices are nominally firm.

No. 1 BUFF HIDES can be quoted 6¼c., and while there were rumors of 7c., that seems to have died out.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES held firm at 6½c. for cows, flat.

CALFSKINS.—Demand poor, except for a few choice lots.

PHILADELPHIA.

HIDES.—It is too soon after the holiday to form a reliable opinion as to what course the market will take. Dealers that have hides on hand are not disposed to make any concessions, believing, as they claim, that hides cannot go lower than at present for some time to come, and in proof of this, they say that the tanners have no surplus stock of hides on hand, and but few of them have more than a working quantity of leather.

CALFSKINS.—There is no change to be noted. In light weight skins there is but little demand, but in the heavier weights there seems to be enough demand to take about all that come in.

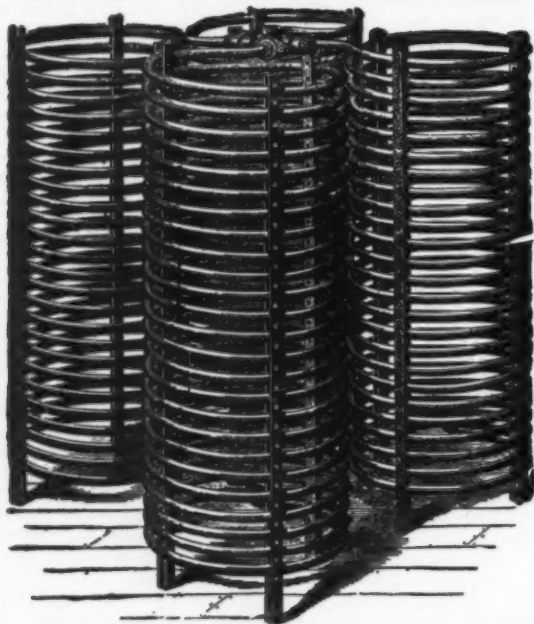
SHEEPSKINS.—The market is dull and no interest taken by any one. We quote countries:

LAMBSKINS, 25c.

SHEARLINGS, 15c.

KANSAS CITY.

Some trading in hides—but the snap is off the market—the tanners are not purchasing freely. The larger packers talk high prices—would fain keep the appearance up—but for all that, stock is slowly growing more plenty in nearly all grades. Tanners are not buying ahead of cure. Leather so far, up to present time, has not responded. But the weather is mighty hot—and it requires a good backbone to stand strong just now. Tanners are taking a vacation. They still have a dream of a glut of hides—but of a glut there is not much of a prospect at present writing. The packers have only to come off the high-price perch to meet some tanners just wanting "a car or two to fill in." There is no doubt that August will see more improvement in demand—though for a Presidential year the demand and prices have been all that any half-way-to-be-pleased packer could ask or deserve. To be sure, there are some greedy souls that 20c. per lb would not satisfy—but as a rule the packers are very well satisfied and are facing the future with no great misgiving as to low values. True, some tanners will now go slow until after November—but the same will go about as slow until after the 3d of March. Always some lion in the path! The good book says: "He who watcheth the wind will never sow." So to be sure he can never reap, and some tanners will wake up some day with a booming leather market and they with neither hides or leather. A conservative tanner with the right spirit and some nerve will be pretty safe to have an ample stock of either hides in vats or in shape of leather. We are too rich a nation to stap forever in the dumps. A little courage goes a long way, but with so many calamity howlers it is a wonder the country is as good as it is—and as strong on commercial lines. Anything out of the common is hailed with a cry of distrust—as if this country is not the richest and should be the most prosperous country in the world. A half a dozen evil prophets do more injury than ten thousand honest toiling men can undo. The balance of power and numbers is now surging toward receipts of branded stock. More plenty now the Texas steers, and a great many tanners holding back with the hopes of lowering prices with enlarged slaughter. The native hides growing scarcer, and therefore much of a decline is not to be looked for in the near future, even if tanners hold back. Our English cousins are to-day paying higher prices for their green stock than can be realized in this country. The stopping of live stock shipments to England will put a few more hides on this side of the water, but the thing equalizes itself—if we don't send hides—then better far we send the manufactured leather, and thereby keep our vats a running over. We are on the top, anyhow!

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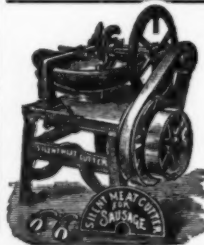
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SUMMARY.

There is but little in the market at present to interest any one. The usual midsummer dullness has possession of the market and the tanners seem to be allowing the market to take care of itself, and the result has been that prices are off about $\frac{1}{4}$ c., though this may be changed at any time, though general conditions are not such as to favor a rise in hides. The leather market is still dull, and tanners see but little encouragement in working in hides when leather prices are too low to show a profit. It is believed that the demand for shoes will be good in the next few months, but yet the unsettled feeling of the political situation is having a deterring influence on all kinds of business, though many express the opinion that this will soon pass away and leave the business atmosphere all that can be desired. It is very hard to predict what the course of business, and especially the hide and leather market, will take in the near future, but at present it is overshadowed with a great deal of doubt. The best evidence that hides are not in large supply is the fact that they have remained firm so long when nearly everything else has been on the downward grade. Calfskins seem to have taken on more firmness just at a time when the season is at the dullest point, indicates that tanners have come to realize that the stock of shoes is small and that all will be needed in the near future.

PAGE'S MIDDLE OF MONTH BULLETIN.

Since our issue of 1st inst. trade has been very quiet. Chicago has broken the monotony by an occasional spurt, but every other market has enjoyed its 4th of July dullness.

Our export trade, while not entirely cut off, continues so small that it cuts no figure at present, but we are consoled with the fact that our foreign friends kept our markets so thoroughly cleaned up all through the season of large receipts that every prominent salter in this country is to-day carrying much less than his average stocks.

We look for a dull market for the next few weeks, with weakness in everything in light and medium weights, except choice, bright skins suitable for Russia or other fancy grain finishes. We think heavy veals and veal kips will all be wanted for the present at full prices.

We continue our former advices to our buyers, to pass everything in ordinary qualities and light weights which cannot be bought low.

CARROLL S. PAGE.

Hyde Park, Vt., July 15, 1896.

HELLER'S PROPOSAL.

Any packer, butcher or sausage maker who is a member of the Butchers' Mutual Protective Association, and has ever had any trouble and loss by bologna or any kind of smoked sausage spoiling, not binding together, being dry after made, having no red color, moulding, and not tasting as genuine German bologna should, can get FREE OF CHARGE (by sending his name and address, and promising that he will speak and recommend these goods to the members of the association, providing he finds the goods an improvement, the BEST HE HAS EVER USED, and of great benefit to the sausage business), one pound package of Rosaline Berliner Konservirung Salze, which will be sufficient for 600 to 800 pounds of bologna or any kind of smoked sausage.

In using Gebhard's Rosaline Berliner Konservirung Salze you need no coloring in the sausage, as this preservative gives the meat a most beautiful color and prevents it from turning sour or becoming mouldy.

We make no charges for this one pound

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CONSOLIDATION.

Boston, Mass., July 16.—As intimated some time ago in "The National Provisioner," Niles Brothers, of this city, have made a change in their business by consolidating with John F. Crocker & Co. Hereafter the merged concern will be known as the Boston Packing and Provision Co.

EXPERTS.

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284 Pearl Street, New York.

COTTONSEED OIL.**WEEKLY REVIEW.****A HELD MARKET**

with scarcely enough demand to know how weak holders are, has been the feature of the week. That hitherto illusive export demand has been more illusive than ever, and it begins to look as if it had been largely a creature of the imagination. If there is any short interest among shippers, it is so far off that they are perfectly indifferent about it, and even reduced asking prices by holders and a readiness to reduce them further have not brought out bids for any amount, even at lower prices. In fact, exporters act as if they were afraid they would get it, and had no place to put it. There was one sale made early in the week for export, at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. for prime summer yellow (500 bbls.), since when only about as much more has been reported, in lots of 100 to 200 bbls. each. Nothing else has been reported done in this or any other grade, in tierces or in tanks, in the New York market or at the South, up to this writing, during the week. There have been sellers of off yellow, of best quality, at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c., and of reddish yellow at 24 c., but these have not drawn bids, while prime yellow has been offered all the week at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c., with fair bids at 24 c., also early in the week, since when no bids have been reported, although it has been understood that this price would be paid for fair sized lots for export, though an offer to sell a round lot at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. was not taken, though that price was accepted for 300 bbls. prime summer yellow on Wednesday. White has been offered at 27 c., without demand, and crude in bulk at the South is quoted nominal at 16 c., though some nearby mills claim to ask $16\frac{1}{4}$ c., but no doubt would shade it $\frac{1}{4}$ c. The refiners have not been reported bidding at all, for prime yellow, although it has been intimated that they would buy at 22 c.; some holders still ask $22\frac{3}{4}$ c., and possibly 23 c., but there are others that have been willing to sell at $22\frac{1}{4}$ c. all the week, and are unable to do so. The sale of 500, above alluded to, was made on Monday, to arrive, at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c., while the 500 bbls., in lots, sold since, were at $24\frac{1}{4}$ c. @ $24\frac{1}{4}$ c., on the spot. Crude, in barrels, has been held at a little over 20 c., New York, on light offerings, but 20 c. would probably have bought it. This extreme indifference on the part of buyers, and this growing weakness on the part of sellers, is due in part to general rains throughout Texas, breaking the drought in that section, early in the week; while the weakness in substitutes for cotton oil for soap making, and in lard, have had the same tendency, which has not been relieved, even by the slight rally midweek in the latter. As to the condition and prospects of the cotton crop, there is little change, further than this, except on the Atlantic coast, where excessive rains have left the condition there more unfavorable than of late, but it has been fully offset by the improved condition from rains in the Southwest, so that there is but little in the outlook for the coming crop to change the position for the balance of the old crop for the better. But picking has already begun in the Southwest of Texas, and the prospects of an early harvest are better even than before. The result has been seen in the cotton market, in new low record prices, and the bulls, both in cotton and in cotton oil, appear to have given up expectations of any rally in the prices of either product, unless some damage shall yet happen to the growing crop. Yet it was of no use for them to try to unload, in the present temper of exporters, as concessions, except of a most radical character, would have failed to stimulate purchases. The compound lard refining interest has been utterly indifferent, as

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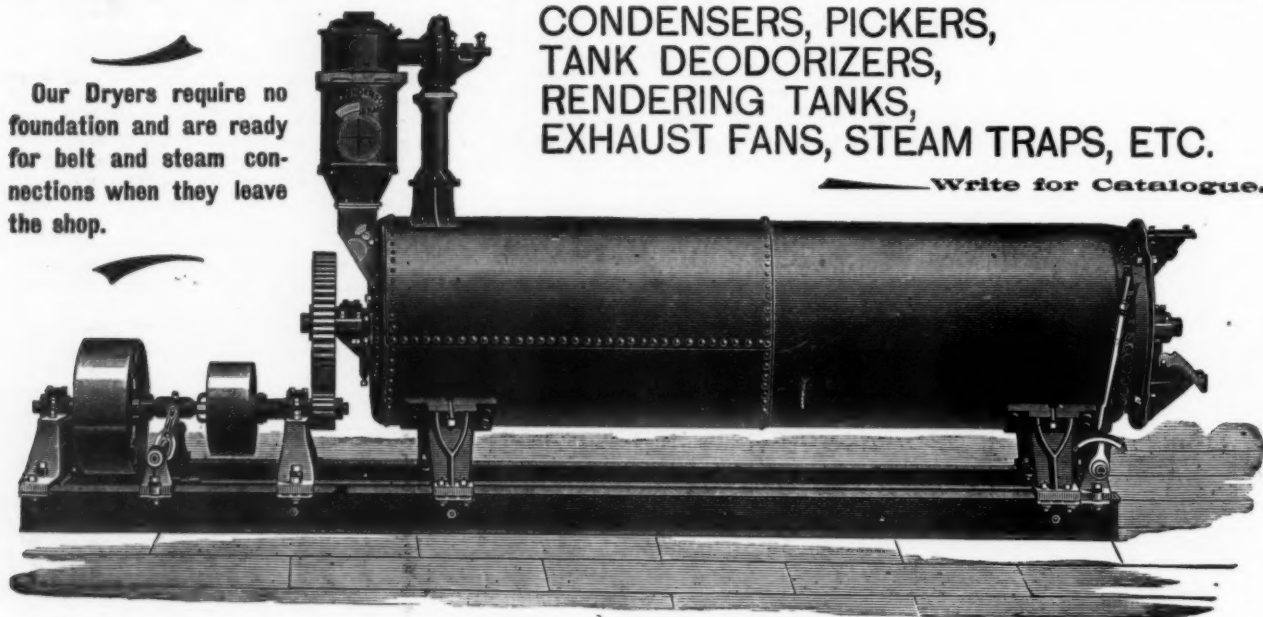
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ODORLESS FERTILIZER DRYERS,

Our Dryers require no foundation and are ready for belt and steam connections when they leave the shop.

CONDENSERS, PICKERS,
TANK DEODORIZERS,
RENDERING TANKS,
EXHAUST FANS, STEAM TRAPS, ETC.

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ANDERSON'S NO. 2 SINGLE CYLINDER DRYER.

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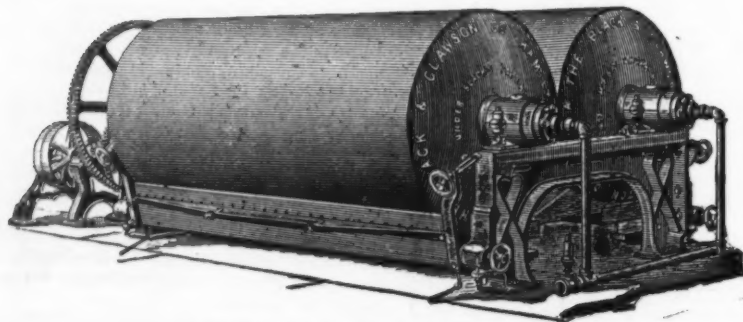
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SEAMLESS DRYERS, 12, 16, 24, 30, 36, 42 and 48 in. diameter and all widths to stand any pressure.

Chilled Iron Rolls
for Oil and Sugar Mills, and
Regrinding Rolls
by the "Poole Process"

And other Specialties.

We solicit Correspondence.



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KNUCKLE JOINT SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES
BY
HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling. Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.

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Phoenix Machine Works. ICE MACHINES

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403, 405 & 407 E. 47th St.,

NEW YORK.

that trade is at a complete standstill, except for the smallest kind of domestic jobbing and foreign trade, and there is absolutely no prospect of any improvement in this direction, even with reduced prices of oleo stearine; for with the new corn crop almost assured, except from blight by hot winds or early frosts, there is little chance for lard to advance materially between now and the coming packing season. It is true, there was a hot wind scare that put the corn market up midweek quite sharply, but it was a scare, for it was succeeded by cooler weather and rains, which practically left the crop in as good condition as before, the shorts simply having covered and put up the market on themselves. There seems to be nothing whatever in sight to help the position of cotton oil, and nothing but very widespread injury to either the cotton or the corn crop seems possible to afford a basis for much higher values for this product; unless speculation should come in, or the silver party succeed in the coming election, and bring about the advance in prices, that it claims would be the result of a change in our currency system. It would appear, therefore, that there is nothing for Mr. Micawber to do now, but to wait for something to turn up, as the holders of cotton oil have apparently been misinformed on the situation, and have overstayed their opportunity to unload during this crop year.

This paper has received numerous and hearty responses to the suggestions made in this article three weeks ago, that the cotton oil trade stood very sorely in need of a bureau of statistical information, and that it should take steps to establish one, that should be recognized as a national authority on these markets. These responses have come not only from the presidents of some of the largest cotton oil companies in the country and from dealers throughout the South, but also from State organizations of the cotton oil trade, offering their hearty and united co-operation in bringing about this much to be desired reform. It only remains now for the largest concern in the trade to lead in the movement for establishing such a bureau, by offering to contribute the information at its disposal to the common fund for the good of all interested, and we have the pledges of a sufficient number to contribute likewise all in their power to such a movement to make it a success. And we would now suggest that a call be made for a conference by the officers of the leading companies, whose headquarters are in the North and in the Northern cotton States, to devise ways and means for bringing about the desired result. We publish in another part of this issue correspondence upon this subject from parties influential in the trade, offering suggestions for such a movement, and there is plenty of time, in the present stagnation of the trade, to bring it to a head before the new cotton crop shall come on the market, and thus enable the trade to begin the new crop year with such information and data at its disposal, as it has stood sorely in need of the past year, and such as no trade of its importance in the United States is without, except the cotton oil. Its importance and its standing would thus be enhanced, as well as its ability to transact its business upon the basis of a knowledge of the facts. Had such a bureau existed the past year, the holders of cotton oil to-day would

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

191 Front Street
NEW YORK.

not have been in the helpless position in which they find themselves, and the time is therefore most opportune for this movement, to which, doubtless, little or no opposition will be offered. It only needs some one to take the lead, and in all our conversations with members of the trade, they have agreed that the principal concern, with headquarters in this city, is the one to put this ball in motion, and we can assure its officers of the hearty co-operation of their fellow-members.

Thursday's market was unchanged, with rumors of further sales of prime summer yellow at 24½c., though both denied and claimed, but not affirmed. No other kind or shape talked about, though fair export bids at 24c. were reported in the market.

Friday bids of 22c. were asked of lard refiners, in tanks, for prime yellow, and refused, with intimations that they would be accepted, while in barrels it was offered at 24½c., f. o. b., and 24c. the best bid, and only for small lots.

Animal Oils.—Lard oil has been neglected all the week at our quotations, and selling only in a jobbing way. The same is practically true of neatfoot oil.

DIRECTORY

Of the Meat and Provision Trades—7,000 Names. See page 47. Order Blank, page 27.

E. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO.

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
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SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL. YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.
CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE. This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL. A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

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Prime Summer White
FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.

CABLE ADDRESS,
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Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.
DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.

Obtain our prices before buying.

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MANUFACTURERS AND DESIGNERS OF SPECIAL MACHINERY FOR
OLEO OIL AND BUTTERINE FACTORIES AND LARD REFINERIES.

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FOOT OF ESSEX STREET, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Manufacturers of all kinds of

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and of all sizes

From 5 to 3 feet

Diameter,

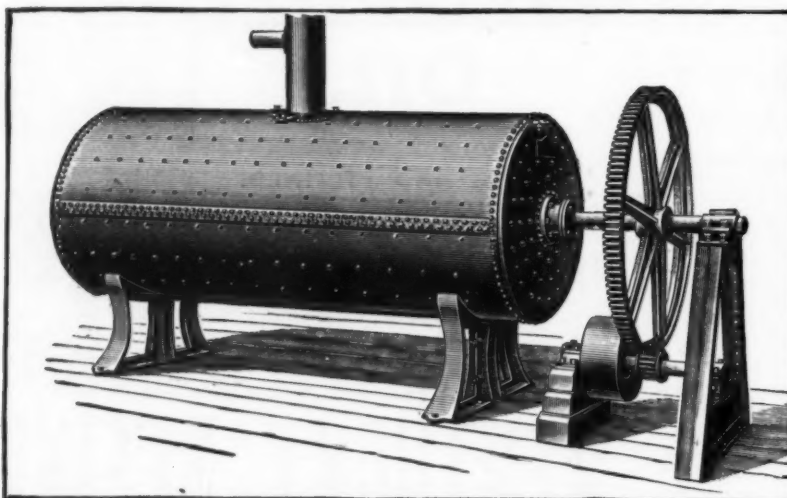
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FERTILIZERS,

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Odorless in operation.

Give universal satisfaction.



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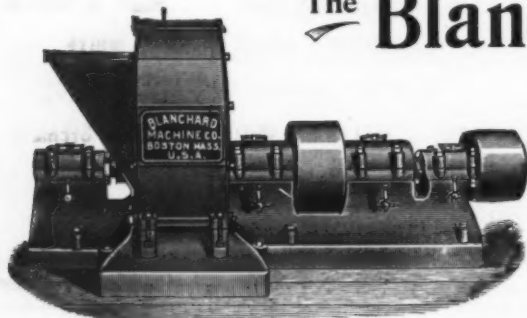
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Deodorizing
Condenser.

Tallow Rendering
Tanks,
Lard Coolers, etc.

Used in the leading Pack-
ing-Houses and Abattoirs and
by the principal Butchers
throughout the country.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE AND PRICE LISTS.

The Blanchard Disintegrator



WILL GRIND Bone, Glue, Glue Stock, Guano, Meat Scraps, Oyster Shells, Tankage, Soap Powder, Soft Phosphates, Sheep Skulls, or any friable material. The lubrication and dust proofing have been lately perfected, and the machines will do heavy work with ease.

Write for our 1896 Catalogue.

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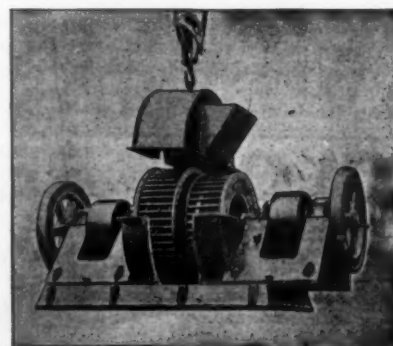
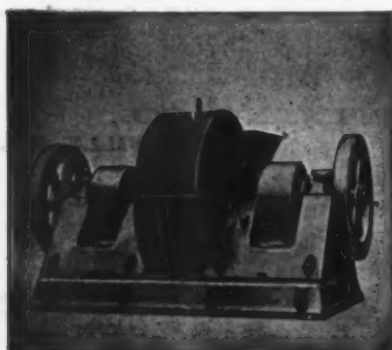
"Stedman's Disintegrators" ARE THE BEST

Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

Armour & Co., Chicago and Kansas City.
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Write for Catalogue and full Descriptive Matter.

We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



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IND.

TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, FERTILIZER AND COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

**CORRESPONDENTS, SUBSCRIBERS AND OTHERS
SENDING ITEMS FOR THIS COLUMN SHOULD
MAIL THEM SO AS TO REACH THE
EDITOR NOT LATER THAN THURS-
DAY EVENING.**

In the case of McDanel & Co. vs. Gwin & Co., the latter firm of Pocatello, Idaho, Special Master in Chancery H. Z. Johnson gave a verdict to the plaintiff for \$4,700. Mr. Gwin, it appears, is a nephew of Mr. McDanel, of Chicago, and came out to speculate in hides, etc. He drew on the Chicago house and shipped hides in payment. The sales of the hides fell \$4,700 short of the drafts, and hence the suit. Gwin, however, put in a counter claim of \$9,000, but this was set aside by the chancery proceedings, and a judgment against defendant was given.

The Steelton Soap Co. is a new concern, which is one of the enterprises at Steelton, Pa. It is located at Front and Chiques streets. The firm manufactures Paxton borax soap, soap powder, etc., and at present is quite busy filling orders. The members of the firm are all experienced soap makers.

A judgment was rendered in court in favor of Thomas H. Silver, of Wellsville, O., for \$1,009.92, against the Wellsville Soap Co. et al., and suit has now been instituted by Silver to obtain the amount through other means than by execution, as the defendant company has no property from which judgment can be obtained. The soap plant was recently sold under foreclosure, bought by other creditors, and the action filed, which was brought on behalf of all the present creditors, asks that the court ascertain the names of the stockholders, as it is believed there are a number who are liable for the debts of the company who have paid but a part of

their stock. The court will ascertain amount due from each, and require from them their proportion of any deficit remaining after the application of the assets on the indebtedness. The following parties are made defendants to the action: John Lyth, George A. Imbrie, J. L. McDonald, John C. Rayl, C. V. Shoub, Duncan McBane, T. R. Moores, J. M. Nelson, Thos. B. Jack, Elizabeth Fraser, Charles R. McDonald, Camuel E. Lyth, William C. Fraser, William G., Charles G. and S. S. Stevenson, G. McGregor, John C. Catlett, Albert P. Dennis, L. N. Gibbons, William E. Kneale, John S. Smith and John W. Riley. John Goepfinger is erecting a soap factory at Haselton, near Youngstown, O. The machinery is being put in position.

Eckerman & Will's candle factory, at the corner of Ash and McBride streets, Syracuse, N. Y., which was partially destroyed by fire a few weeks ago, is being rapidly rebuilt and will be ready for occupancy in about two weeks. The exterior work is about finished, the roof having been put on a few days ago. The company have personal supervision of the work, which is being done by their employes. To a reporter Mr. Will said that the plant would be put in excellent condition and at a cost of about \$8,000. The consolidation of the candle companies of Eckerman & Will and Francis Baumer make one of the strongest companies of the sort in the country.

In Magistrate Devlin's court, Philadelphia, James Conway, a grocer, doing business at 338 West Penn street, Germantown, was given a hearing on the charge of selling adulterated goods. A. L. Seebold, County Dairy and Food Commissioner, appeared against the defendant, and Dr. Henry Leffmann gave expert evidence. He said that he received a sample of an oil sold by Conway for olive oil. His examination showed that the liquid was cottonseed oil. Magistrate Devlin held Conway under \$300 bail for court.

The Cosmo soap factory, at Goshen, Ind., is expected to begin operations next week.

The estate of P. M. Lawrence, oil and soap manufacturer, London, Ont., has been sold.

Mr. M. Bull, manager of the Royal Soap Co., Winnipeg, Man., has let the contract to excavate a cellar and place a stone foundation under the Royal Crown factory on King

street to Mr. Philip Burnett, the price being in the neighborhood of \$3,500. The cellar will be concreted, and giving 3,200 square feet of floor surface, will be a valuable addition to the establishment.

The old Peter Cooper glue factory, situated on the Jersey shore of the North River, in the district known as Upper Weehawken, Guttenburg, burst into flames soon after 7 o'clock Sunday evening, and was destroyed. Three canal boats at the pier and four freight cars were burned. The loss is about \$120,000. The fire started in the drying room. Its origin is unknown. As a result of the blaze 250 persons are thrown out of employment.

The Theo. Ricksecker Co., of New York City, has been formed to deal in perfumeries, soaps, toilet articles and druggists' sundries. Capital, \$40,000, and directors, Fannie E. Ricksecker, F. B. Marsh, L. M. Palmer, of Brooklyn, and James Macnaughton, of New York.

A 30-ton cottonseed oil mill will be built by the Arkansas Valley Cotton Oil Co., at Dardanelle, Ark.

Geo. J. Scammell, of Linton, Fla., will establish a fertilizer factory.

The Tampa soap factory, at Tampa, Fla., will be enlarged considerably, and new machinery is wanted.

The Terrell Cotton Oil Co. has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000, to erect and operate oil mills. The incorporators are P. J. Manning, of Terrell; J. B. Wilson and E. J. Gannon, of Dallas, Tex.

Manufacturers of oil mill machinery will find it to their advantage to correspond with the Fuller Engineering Co., Calvert, Tex.

The Addressograph, a cut of which is seen on another page, is one of the most useful machines on the market for firms and companies that have lists of names that they address regularly. This machine will address 2,000 names an hour easily, and can be operated by the office boy. It can be used for addressing envelopes, circular letters, wrappers or anything on which a regular list of names can be used.

The advertisement of the Shipman Engine Co., of Boston, will be found on page 46.

Parties interested in the canning of meats, etc., will do well to peruse the advertisement of Torris Wold & Co., of Chicago, on page 20. This firm manufactures a full line of canning machinery, and is open to do business in all parts of the world.

Hopkins, Dwight & Co.,

COTTON, COTTONSEED OIL
and SOUTHERN PRODUCE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Rooms 50 to 54 Cotton Exchange Building,
NEW YORK.

GUSTAVUS C. HOPKINS.
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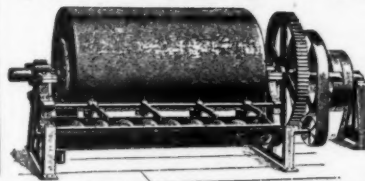
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TO SOAP MAKERS.

**RENDERED KIDNEY
TALLOW FOR SALE.**

JOSEPH LISTER, 1158-1160 Elston Ave., Chicago.

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COOLING CYLINDERS

\$200.00 AND UP.

Send for our Catalogue.

IMPORTANT TO COTTON OIL MILLS.

DO YOU WISH

TO CUT DOWN your PRESS CLOTH expenses 50%?

TO PROCURE a greater yield of oil than heretofore, while producing a salable cake, faultless with regard to color and hardness, and rendering grinding unnecessary for the foreign market.

TO ADOPT an automatic change from low to high pressure, which assures the manufacturer that the material receives the full pressure at all times without dependence on the operative.

TO KNOW also how to avoid the expensive system of tank cleaning by producing foots in solid form, which latter can be easily worked,

THE COST of introducing these several improvements is comparatively trifling.

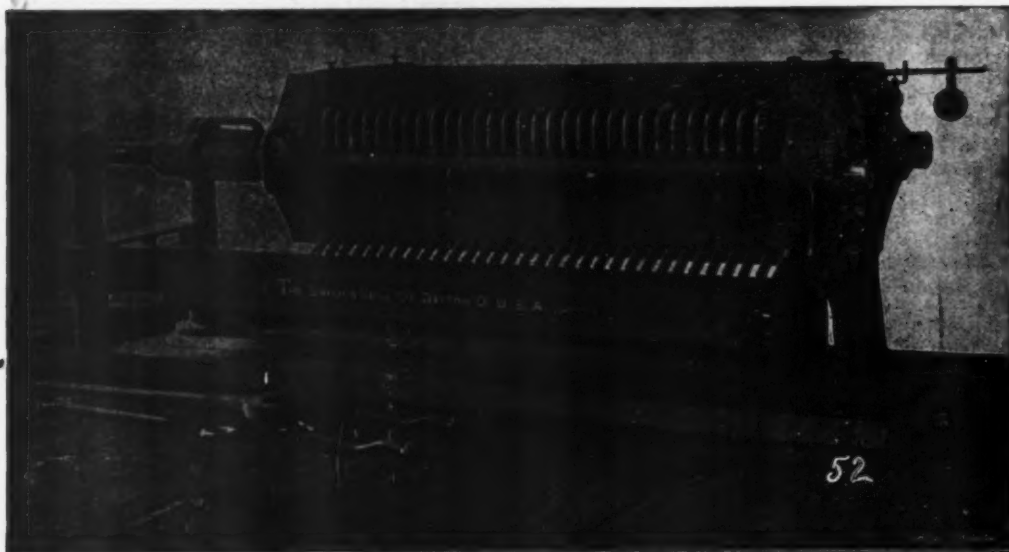
THE RESULTS are eminently satisfactory, as can be attested by many mill owners.

OTHER VALUABLE HINTS are included in our process.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS

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FILTER PRESSES.

Specially constructed for the
Filtration & Clarification
of Animal and Vegetable
OILS AND GREASES

ALSO

Refrigerating
Machines,

From 1 Ton up to 10 Tons,

Specially built for

Large Retail Butchers

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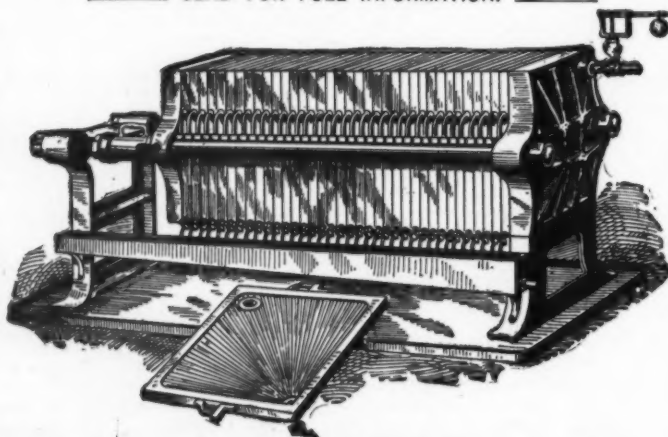
THE STILWELL-BIERCE & SMITH-VAILE CO., DAYTON, O.
New York House, 112 Liberty St. Catalogues Furnished. Chicago House, 63 S. Canal St.

Sperry's New Filter Press

Has many Points of Excellence over other Presses of this Form.

SEND FOR FULL INFORMATION.

THE LATEST AND BEST.



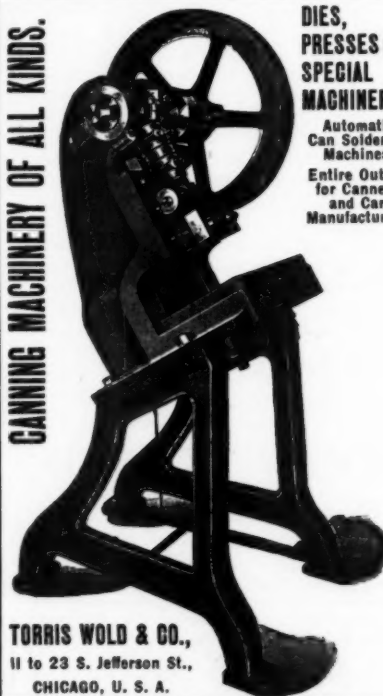
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D. R. SPERRY & CO.,

Manufacturers of

Vacuum Pans, Steam Jacket Kettles, Caldrons, Hog-Scalders, etc.
BATAVIA, ILL.

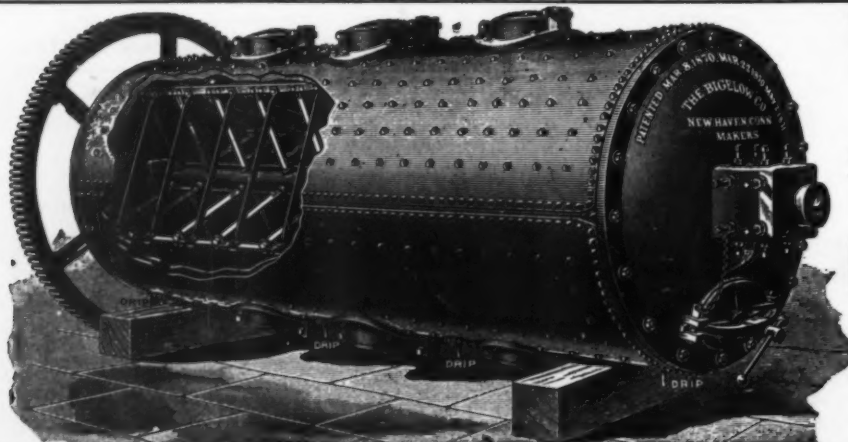
CANNING MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.



DIES,
PRESSES and
SPECIAL
MACHINERY.

Automatic
Can Soldering
Machines.
Entire Outfits
for Canners
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11 to 23 S. Jefferson St.,
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THE BIGELOW CO.,

94 RIVER STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONN.,

Original Manufacturers of the

LATEST IMPROVED

Hogel Fertilizer Dryer.

ALSO MAKERS OF

Digestors, Rendering Tanks,
Lard Coolers and General
Slaughter House Machinery.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 46.

TECHNICAL. MANUFACTURE OF GLUE

The following articles on the above subject have appeared in "The National Provisioner" on the dates named:

APRIL 25, 1896—	"Points on Glue Making."
" "	" " "About Liming of Glue Stock."
MAY 2, " "	" " "About Glue Stock."
" 9, " "	" " "Glues for Various Purposes."
" 16, " "	" " "Waste of Glue Material."
" 23, " "	" " "Points About the Water for Glue Factories."
" 30, " "	" " "About Nettings for Drying Glues."
JUNE 6, " "	" " "About Coloring Glue."
" 13, " "	" " "Clarifying Glues."
" 20, " "	" " "Glue in Coolers."
" 27, " "	" " "About Drying of Glue."
JULY 4, " "	" " "About Bone Glue."
" 11, " "	" " "About Raw Material for Making Gelatine."

THE LEACHING OF HARD BONES AND HORN PITHS.

(Copyrighted.)

Hard bones and horn piths can be manufactured into glue and bone meal by prolonged cooking. The yield of the glue thus produced varies between 6 and 15 per cent.; the time of cooking, if done in open vats, from thirty-six to forty-eight hours. The quality of such glue is poor. In order to make fine grades of glue of gelatine from bones and piths, it is necessary to leach them in acid; muriatic or phosphoric acids answer for the purpose. These acids dissolve the inorganic substances of the bones and piths without injury in any way to the raw gelatine or organic substance, if handled with proper care. Furthermore, the acids take up a great part of the coloring matter and of the offensive smell. Muriatic acid works quick, dissolving the inorganic substance readily, and may cause heating of the bones by too rapid action, which must be avoided if good quality of gelatine and full yields of same are desired. It requires constant watching, especially during the first days, while the carbonates go into solution. Bones crushed too fine require extra close attention. The following points must be strictly observed:

First—The vats should not be crowded with raw material to the top, on account of the swelling of same in contact with acid. The vats should be filled within about one foot from the top.

Second—Muriatic acid should not be used any stronger than 2° B., and must be free of sulphuric acid; one-tenth of 1 per cent. is the maximum of sulphuric acid which can be allowed. Muriatic acid must further be as free as possible from arsenic and iron. It shall also contain only very small quantities of salt. If stronger acid than 2° B. is used it will heat the bones and dissolve the gelatin. The bones will then get sneary and soft, instead of being spongy.

Third—If phosphoric acid is used it can be about 6° B., as this acid acts slower, and is, therefore, accompanied by less danger of heating and spoiling the raw material; but it is essential to have the phosphoric acid free of sulphuric and fluoric acids. The sulphuric acid will turn the bones white, making them hard, forming an incrustation of sulphate of lime throughout the raw material and thereby stopping the leaching process entirely, causing great loss of acid as well as bone.

Fourth—The water for diluting the acids should be pure, if possible condensed water is to be used, which is free from salts.

Fifth—The first quantity of acids which is used on bones and piths usually shows a heavy foam, very often of dark color, on ac-

count of the dirt gathered in it. It is advisable to remove this dirty foam. This foaming lasts but a few hours, and the acid must be run off before it ceases, as in that case the acid is saturated, and if left on the bones any longer will turn the bones white.

Sixth—During the first week the acid is to be changed once every day, and is to be tested to ascertain whether it is saturated with phosphate of lime or not. During the second and following week the acid is allowed to remain on the bones and piths for several days.

Seventh—The leaching vats should be in a cool place.

Eighth—Samples of bones are frequently tested with a knife to ascertain whether the process of leaching is finished. If the bones or piths can be cut in every direction and show a spongy texture all the way through, the acid is run off and replaced by clean water, which is renewed as often as necessary, until the last wash water does not show any degree on the Baume scale. The muriatic acid, 2° B., when saturated with phosphate of lime, will show 7° to 8° B. The phosphoric solution of 6° B. when saturated will show 8° to 9° B. By testing the acid with a hydrometer it can be readily seen whether the process of leaching is becoming complete or not. The leaching vats are provided with perforated false bottoms and with durable stone or wood faucets, which faucets must be put in hot tallow before being used, otherwise they get leaky in an extremely short time. The leached and washed bones or piths, as they come from the leaching vats, form a material which, by cooking, etc., is manufactured into fine glues and gelatin. The yields of dry, raw gelatin are 25 per cent. from bones and 33 per cent. from dry piths. The dry, raw gelatin yields from 80 to 90 per cent. of glue. The time of leaching varies from six to eight weeks.

FULLERS EARTH.

Fuller's earth has come into general use for the bleaching of oils and fats, and it is a matter of great importance to the consumer, before purchasing, to know whether the sample submitted to him is capable of doing the work in the best manner, and if not, what its true value is.

Any one who has used Fuller's earth knows that there are great differences in the product in bleaching capacity, as well as in physical appearance. Its physical appearance is often made a gauge of its value to do work, and a sample is often accepted or rejected, merely on its color, taste or general appearance. The true measure of value of a "clay," however, is its capacity or ability to do the work for which it is to be purchased; and of two samples of equal price, it follows that the one that bleaches the stock in the best manner, yielding the best colored and best flavored stock with equal amounts of "clay," is the best product.

Of two samples of different price, the higher priced product may be the cheaper to the consumer, for it may have a greater bleaching capacity than the cheaper, and leave the stock in better condition. In other words, the cost of the clay used to produce the required result per 100 lb of stock may be

actually less with the higher priced clay than with the cheaper, owing to the better quality of the former, and the smaller amount that has to be used.

This, then, is the true basis of the value of a "clay," its actual cost to produce the best results per 100 lb of stock.

We do not wish to say that the color, taste or state of division of a clay has nothing to do with its value, but that it cannot be used as a measure of its value.

For instance, suppose a consumer was in the habit of accepting only a clay that conformed to a certain particular "taste" to which he was accustomed. Now, he might be shown a clay that conformed exactly to his requirements for taste, and yet which might be mixed with 25 per cent. of inert material which would exercise no influence on the taste. The "taste" being satisfactory, he would conclude that the sample was all right, whereas in reality he would be paying just 25 per cent. too much for his clay. When the clay would be used, the results would be unsatisfactory, and the chances are the oil would have to shoulder the blame. For a person does not like to confess to an error of judgment in such matters. Now, had this sample been subjected to the standard we have outlined, and undergone comparison by the exact methods of the chemical laboratory, its true value would have been at once ascertained, and undoubtedly it could have been purchased at its true value. Besides the saving on the clay, the proper amount to use would be known, and instead of the oil being blamed for its inability to bleach and a poorly bleached lot obtained, there would be a tank of properly bleached oil.

We would submit the following as a good method to pursue in the purchase of Fuller's earth: Provide your chemist with a good sized sample and the price of a clay that has given the best results in practice. He will keep this as a standard for comparison. When purchasing send him a sample of the lot, and he will then be able to inform you of its exact value in comparison with your standard. By this method you will never get any clay that is unable to do the work, and you will always know the exact value of your clay. If a clay is cheaper and it takes more to do the work, you will be informed of the fact without having to learn it by experience and at the probable expense of one or two bad lots of oil.

The National Provisioner Analytical Laboratory makes a specialty of testing Fuller's earth for oil, lard and tallow bleaching purposes. For further information address 284-286 Pearl street, New York.

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Analysis for Impurities.
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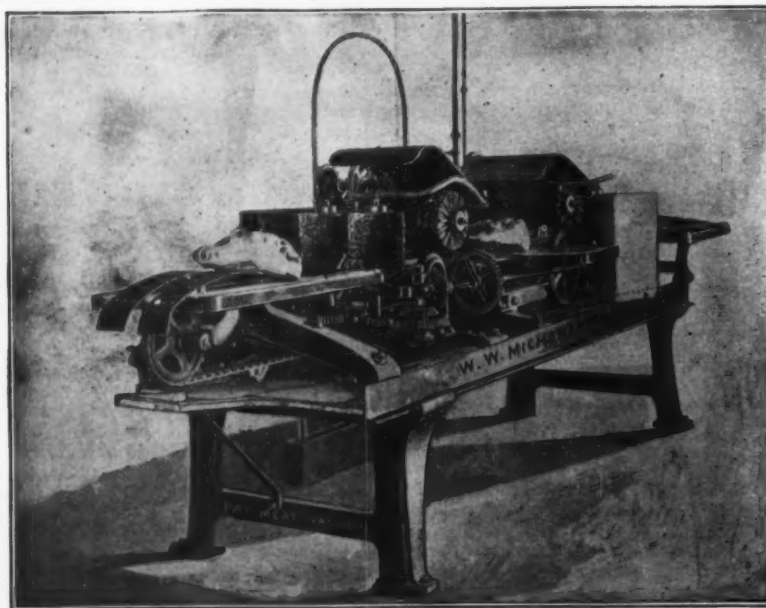
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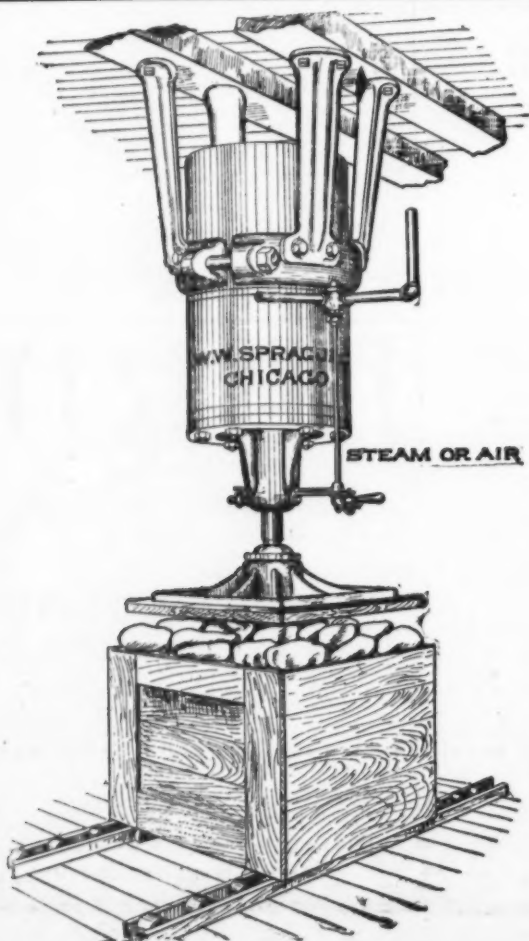
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TECHNICAL.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our SUBSCRIBERS or ADVERTISERS.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

"Oleine."—A letter addressed to you lies at the New York office of this paper.

R. W., Iowa.—We cannot give you all the desired information about Paskola. Paskola resembles in its general appearance the ordinary glucose prepared from cornstarch. There have been a great many chemists who claim that Paskola is nothing but glucose, though there are other chemists, and the manufacturers of the article, who claim that its wonderful properties are due to some digestible ferment which they claim to incorporate into Paskola. We have never tried to discover the presence and action of this ferment, but if you are very much interested to know more about the merits claimed, justly or otherwise, for Paskola, we can give you the address of a Cincinnati chemist who ought to know all about Paskola, since his expert testimony at one time given against Paskola was later on changed in favor of Paskola, convincing us that such chemist must have found some meritorious points about Paskola.

"Compound," Ohio.—(1) There is no set rule as to the percentages of component parts, as conditions govern the manufacture of compound, the price obtainable, the cost of cottonseed oil, stearines, tallow, etc., temperatures to be encountered by said goods en route and while exposed for sale, all having a bearing on the formula used, besides other things. (2) You can find all you need in the way of manufacturers, brokers, etc., in the trade secret at a reasonable figure. (3) Private information given certainly, but if of a technical nature, and especially embodying a trade secret, at a reasonable figure. (3) There are several Napoleons in the trade, but are high salaried and engaged as a natural sequel.

Oakum, Illinois.—(1) The butterine and oleomargarine manufacturers of the United States have nothing to learn from the Dutch churners in the art of making such goods, and their product (the American) stands higher on the scale of purity than any other country can boast of. This may also be said of compound (lard substitutes) manufactured in the United States. This is not a boastful assertion, but as a matter of fact and indisputable. The component parts of the butterine made by the reputable firms here are of equal quality as compared to butter, and in more healthful proportions—not only so, but butterine is pre-eminently freer from foreign and nauseating substances—as a general rule.

Sausage Maker, Iowa.—Saltpeter will make color and will also destroy it, according to use and abuse of same, just as a proper fire will cook and nicely brown meats and an excessive fire burn to a black crisp. A very light

layer of pulverized saltpeter on dry salted meats is enough, and in pickles 5 ounces to each 100 lb of meats packed. (2) Granulated sugar is preferable to common brown sugar in packing tongues; or, in fact, any meats, being more pure and penetrative and less liable to fermentation, consequently cheaper, also, as less of it has a better effect every way. The use of common brown sugar is, in most cases, the greatest kind of a farce, adding neither value nor merit in the slightest degree. First-class sugar is as desirable as No. 1 salt or any other article.

Texas, O. T.—Pickles properly made may be used more than once, especially on meats cured in the minimum time. By using a small quantity of boric acid the albumen of meats is coagulated and retained, instead of being withdrawn, thus keeping pickle sweet and retaining the essential properties of meats, and a score of other advantages. To any cure use half a pound to each hundred pounds of meats, taking care to obtain acid in which the moisture is reduced to a minimum. Try it, and forever have done with "ropey pickle"—heedless of fluctuating temperatures. In dry salt meats use in same proportion as you use saltpeter, and in conjunction.

Salini, Illinois.—All kinds of spices should be kept in tins, and the covers, which in such packages are tight, kept on, thus retaining the essential oils and qualities of such spices for any length of time. Much of the complaining anent sausages can be traced to the neglect of this important rule. (2) Chloride of calcium is without a peer where dry air is the desideratum. (3) Weasands lined with fat are used for ham, chicken and tongue. The fat is cut the desired thickness (backfat), desired width, the stock rolled therein and inserted into weasand, pulled up tight and tied. Not such a terrific secret after all eh? Dye will not penetrate a weasand. (4) Use a little alum to make dye strike.

Smoker, Virginia.—Try Besinank brown and pyroligneous acid as an experiment, keeping under boiling point in preparing. This is hint enough for any one who has any adaptation in his composition. We appreciate your remarks concerning the value of "The National Provisioner" to the trade very much, and shall endeavor to even improve upon its present value. It would certainly be a very unusual question concerning the trade to which an answer could not be found in the back numbers of the paper. We are asked some startling questions at times, and rarely omit answering them. It would be folly to introduce the pyroligneous acid into the pickle, except that you knew positively the meats would enter consumption "smoked." Suppose you had to export them not smoked?

Crank.—Your friend is right; a heavier steer will dress better than a light animal. A steer of 1,100 lb dresses about 57 per cent, while one of about 2,100 lb will dress 64 per cent.; the reason is obvious, because most of the excess weight is due to fat; bullocks of 2,600 lb are known to dress as high as 70 per cent.; 75 lb of tallow is a fair result for the average animal. A sheep weighing 100 lb will yield about 8 lb of tallow and dress nearly 50 per cent. A steer will yield 42 to 50 lb of blood liquid and from 4 to 6 are obtained from a sheep. Hogs dress about 70 per cent.

HANDLING AND SLAUGHTERING OF CATTLE AND PRODUCTS.

No. 1.

There is no denying the fact that all animals intended for slaughtering should be allowed a rest of from twelve to twenty-four hours, according to condition on their arrival at stock yards or slaughtering house prior to being driven to knocking pens and also allowed sufficient fodder and water to insure them resting contentedly as far as possible under their very much changed surroundings. Yet how often is this rule ignored? We might say in answer, that it "is more honored in the breach than in the observance," and we may also ask, At what cost? Thousands upon thousands of dollars in excess of expense of "holding over," which is really nominal, as not anything can be charged thereto, except fodder, men being paid by the hour for the time they work only, and are expected to "come out" when desired. Many a cellar "boss" has been accused of neglect or incompetency when the handler of the live stock was the party who should have been held responsible for allowing such idiotic treatment of his live stock. The proper handling of live stock is one of the most important points in the packing industry; there is no gainsaying this fact.

CANNERS, upon which class of cattle this article to a considerable extent treats, should not be, as they generally are, roughly used simply because they are of a slightly inferior grade to first-class beef cattle, but should be equally as well, if not better, treated, being generally "wild," consequently more prone to excitement. The very fact of their being "canners" seems to license ill treatment, an idea which should be peremptorily stamped out. The ideal "canner"—cows, heifers and steers—should be lean, but in good condition, as fat is a very undesirable quantity in this department of the packing industry.

SLAUGHTERING.—The present method is no doubt the very best possible, not only from a humane point of view, but from a business one, inasmuch as when cattle are hoisted, after being knocked insensate instantaneously, and stuck, they bleed thoroughly far better than under the old method of bleeding on the beds. Machinery has facilitated the process of slaughtering so much in the past few years that there is no comparison to be drawn with the old methods. Friction hoists, rails, switches, elevators, chutes, etc., have all done their part in the change.

SKINNING should be done by competent men, as through carelessness or incompetency great losses are sustained by scoring and cutting hides, hence deteriorating values to an alarming extent.* As the practice of dehorning grows, a better class of hides may be expected, where first-class men are employed skinning. Not only as far as the hides are concerned, but as far as the carcass is concerned, is a good "sider" indispensable. Hides undergo a very strict inspection by men expert at the business.

The heading, legging, ripping open and caul pulling can be done by any handy man after being shown and with a little practice. After the hide has been taken off, the carcass

* See article issue The National Provisioner, May 18, 1895, Page 25, "Taking Off Hides."

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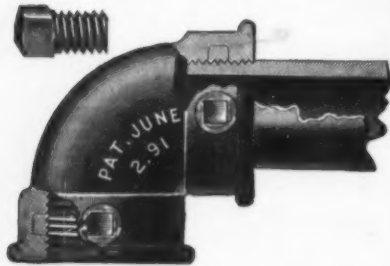
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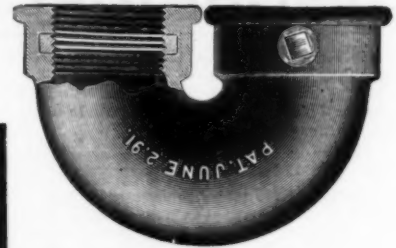
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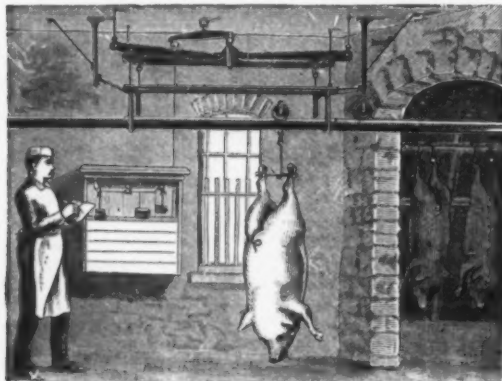
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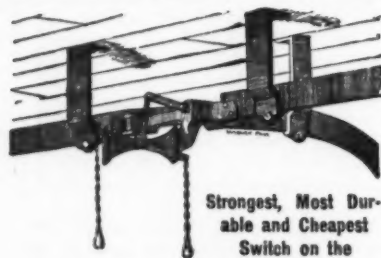
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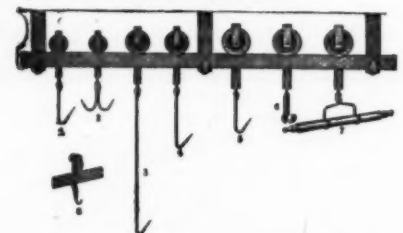


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Hardness.
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Cotton oil.
Beef or other tallow.
Keeping quality.
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For Cotton oil.
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Cotton Oil.

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For Shrinkage in scouring.
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Dirt.
Grease.

For water, grease, ammonia, bone, phosphate, potash, etc.

An official certificate will be given with every Analysis made.

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We shall be pleased to quote figures on every test or analysis on any of the above articles or several of them. We will make arrangements for regular weekly analysis of oils, fertilizers, lard or any other product.

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The Chill Room.

When to Put In.—Temperature of Room and Hogs.—Reduction of Temperature.—Lowest Temperature Permissible.—How Long to Hang Therein.—Watching the Temperature.—Proper Insulation of Chillrooms.—Artificial Refrigeration Prevents Sour Meats.—Where to Place Brine Tanks.—How to Run the Pipes.—Necessity of Reliable Men in Taking Temperatures.—Closest Attention Necessary.—Necessity of Competent Men.—Advantages of Thorough Mechanics.—Who Should Attend to Insulation.

Cutting of Hogs.

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less (illustrated).—Boston Shoulders (illustrated).—Square Shoulders.—New York Shoulders (illustrated).—Regular Shoulders (illustrated).—Skinned Shoulders.—Rolled Shoulders, Boneless (illustrated).—Mess Pork (illustrated).—Prime Mess Pork (illustrated).—Extra Prime Pork.—Clear Pork (illustrated).—Extra Clear Pork.—Clear Back Pork.—Shoulder Butts, Lean.—Pork Loins.—Cumberland.—Short Ribs.

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Hog Tests and Relative Values.

The Value of Tests.—What Percentage to Figure on Live Weight.—What to Figure for Cost of Manufacture.—Shrinkage.—When Determining Cured Yields.—Conclusion About Cutting of Hogs.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE

Weights of Cuts, Meats, and LARD YIELDED by Live Hogs of 110 to 450 lb. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.)

Packing and Shipping Meats.

Sizes of Boxes.—How to Pack.—Eight Sizes.—Weights They Will Contain.—Material Used.—Care to be Taken on the Journey.—How to Store on Board Ship.—Damage Due to Exposure.—Advantages of Having Men at Seaboard.—Cost of Packing Meats.—Average Amount of Salt Used.—How Much Borax to Use.—When to Pack in Borax, and Why.—Allowances for Shrink.—Cover Cost of Borax.—Weighing Dry-Salt Meats for Export.—How to Handle Borax Meats and Dry-Salt Meats.—What Methods are Used to Keep Dry-Salt Meats Dry.—Advantage of Tight Boxes.—Points for Exporters How to Ascertain Cost and Profit.—Many Other Points of Value.

Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

Regulations Adopted by the London Provision Trade.—American and Canadian Bacon Landed.—Pork and Heads in Barrels and Cases.—Mess Pork in Barrels of 200 pounds.—Beef in Tierces of 300 pounds.—Allowances and Terms.

Lard.—Bladders.—American Tierces.

Other Packages.—Canned (tinned) Meats.—Rules and Regulations of London Chamber of Commerce.—General Rules for Exporters.—Terms.—Invoices.—Weights.—Agents.

Domestic Packing and Shipping.

How to Pack and Ship: Domestic

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Tables of No. 1 BOX AVERAGES

Export Meats No. 2—Tierce Averages at 300 lb. No. 3—Table of

Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain.

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Elimination of Animal Heat.—Demands for Mild Cured Meats.—Temperatures.—How to Handle a Ham Pump.—Strength of Pickle.—Spread the Meats.—How Long.—What Temperature.—SOME GOOD RECIPES FOR CURING.—How Much Salt-peter, etc., to Use.—Sugar Curing.—Different Formulas and Temperatures.—To Avoid "Ropey Pickle."—How to Get Rid of It.—Rolling.—Re-piling.—Time for Curing of Different Pieces of Different Weights.—When to Draw the Pickle.—Gain in Curing.—Handling of Tierces After Drawing Pickle.—How to Fill Tierces.—Look Out for Leaky CURE FOR TONGUES PACKED IN BARRELS AT 220 POUNDS.—Formula.—Another Formula.—Temperature.—Another Pickle.—A Fourth Formula.—Change of Pickle; When Necessary.—Tongues for Export.—Curing of Hocks and Feet.—The Required Pickle.—Another Method.—Temperature.—Vinegar Pickle.—CURE FOR BELLIES IN

TIERCES.—Formula.—Bellies in Tubs.—Another Formula (also good for California Hams, New York Shoulders, etc.).—First-class Cure for Light Bellies for Breakfast Bacon, No. 1.—How to Handle Meats Under this Formula.—Time Necessary for Curing.—Pickle Tests.—Pickle Tanks.—How Low Pickle May Be Drawn from Tanks.—Look Out for Rats.—Tierces.—What Weight of Different Cuts to Pack Into Them.—Barrels.—Half-Barrels.—Keys.—Gain of Weight in Pickle.—Loss of Strength in Pickle.—Do not Use Old, Weak Pickle.—Avoid Pickle-Soaked Meats.—How to Keep Brine "Alive."—Roll All Pickled Meats Well.—Maintaining of Temperature.—"Dry" Method of Curing of Meats.—WESTPHALIA HAMS.—Formula and manner of making them fully explained.

American Dry Salt Meats.

Heavy Slide Meats.—How to Handle.—How to Salt and Resalt.—Bulking of Meats and Rebulking.—Bucks.—Bellies.—Shoulders.—Bulk all Meats Close.—Time Necessary for Curing.—How to Figure and Determine Difference of Treatment Prior to Smoking, Between Dry-Salted Meats and Sweet Pickled Meats.—Light, Clear Sides, Extra Clear Sides; How to Put Up.—Advantages in Bulking as Clear.—A Tour Through the Cellars of the Country.—What It Discloses.—A Saving to Packers.—Great Possibilities.—Meats for Export.—Handling.—Color.—Use of Saltpeter and Nitrate of Soda.—Difference Between the Use of Saltpeter and Salt.—Acquisition of Color.—How to Sprinkle Saltpeter on Meats.—How to Add Salt.—Use of the Pocket Stick.—Bulking and Rebulking.—How to Place Export Meats in Cellar.—How to Ship Export Salt Meats in Winter.—How to Summer.—How to Handle Meats When Packed in Borax.—How to Obtain Color on Long-Out Hams.—The Necessity of Tight Boxes and Close Packing.—Shipping of Backs and Bellies.

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Various Theories in Reference to Best Method of Smoking Refuted.—Cold Smoking.—Quick Smoking.—What is Necessary in Order to Make Meats Which Will Stand Handling.—How to Fill the Smoke-House.—What Precautions to Take.—What Kind of Fire.—How Long.—Let Your House Cool Off.—What Wood to Use.—About the Use of Sawdust.—What to Use to Give the Meat Better Appearance, and to Prevent Flies from Touching It.—Washed Meats.—Temperature of Water.—What to Mix With It.—What the Stringer Has to Do.—Usage in the British Islands.—Meat-Washing Machines.—Appetizing Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.—Room for Improvement in the Handling of Smoked Meats.—Improved Methods Compared to Former Years.—Smoking in Summer.—Do not Handle Meats Any More than Necessary.—Do not Fill Smoked Meats.—Why.—Several Good Points.—About Handling Before Canvassing.—The Use of Borax Before Papering.—Advantages of Parchment Paper Over Straw Paper.—Canvass and Yellow Wash.—How to Follow Wash 2,500 Hams.—What to Use.—Protection of Smoke-House and Canvassing Room, Ventilators, Doors and Windows.

PICKLE CURED MEATS.—How

Long to Soak in Winter.—In Summer.—Fully Detailed.

DRY-SALT CURED MEATS.—How

Long to Soak in Winter.—In Summer.—Fully Detailed.—Shorter Time with Running Water.—Putting Meats in Soak Vats.—How Full the Vats Ought to Be.—Advantages of Creating a Current.—Most Economical Arrangement for Soaking Meats.—Detailed and Explained.

Sausage Department.

Advantages of Such Department in a Packing House.—Cleanliness.—A Number of Sausage Recipes.—Fully Explained.—Pork Sausage.—Bologna.—Liver Sausage.—Head-

Sausage.—Beef Sausage.—German Bologna Sausage.—Ham, Chicken and Tongue Sausage.—Oxford Sausage.—Frankfort Sausage.—Roast-wurst.

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PRIME STEAM LARD.—What It

Should Be Made of, and How Rendered.—"Killing" and "Cutting" Lard.—How to Mix.—Wash Your Gut Lard.—Which Agent to Use.—Bleaching and Purifying R. Lard.—In Which Proportion to Recook Same.—Another Method.—Another Recipe.—Kettle-rendered Lard.—Neutral Lard.—Kettle-rendered Lard.—How to Make It.—Sterilize Tests.—Yield of Lard Pressed for Oil.—Refining of Compound Lard.—What It is Composed Of.—Method of Manufacture.—White Grease.—Brown or Yellow Grease.—Pl's Fe.—Their Utilization as White Grease, if Not Used for Glue Stock.—Where the Grease Can Be Used.—THE MELTING POINT OF LARD.—An Interesting Article on the Subject.—The Melting Point no Indication of Purity.—Methods of Determining It.—Difference of Melting Points of the Different Parts of the Animal.—Difference in Prime Steam Lard and Jacket Kettle Lard.—Disadvantages of Trying to Get Too Much of a Yield.—To Avoid Dark Colored Lard.

Gut and Casings Department.

Its Importance.—What is Paid by Dealers to Packers.—Variation of Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantage of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Bung Guts.—Salting, Drying, Packing.—Points of Interest.

CASINGS.—Soaking, Cleaning, Salt-

ing.—Quantity of Salt Allowed.—Yield per Hog.—Calculating Profits for Casings Department, 4 Months' Killing, 2 Examples.—Advantages to the Packer.

Fertilizer Department.

Dried Blood.—Concentrated Tankage or "Stick".—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia.—Sample Analysis of Dried Blood, Concentrated Tankage.—No. 1 Ground Tankage.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.—Value of Dried Blood as a Fertilizer per Unit and per Ton.—Concentrated Tankage No. 2.—Ground Tankage.—How Manufactured, and What It Contains.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.

IN ADDITION to the above there are 7,000 NAMES of the following branches of the trade, wholesale and retail, only:

Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.—Wholesale Dealers in Meats.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butterine Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provision Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (Wholesale and Retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—Soap and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house, and that each chapter in the book (which is written by experts), is fully worth the price of same, viz: \$10. It should not be missed in any packing-house, slaughter-house, rendering plant, sausage factory, soap or fertilizer works, cotton oil mill, or any other establishment connected with or allied to the great meat and provision industries of the United States and Canada.—Send us your order.

The National Provisioner Publishing Co.,—Directory Department.)
ROBERT GANZ & CO., Proprietors, 617-618 Manhattan Building, Chicago. 284-286 Pearl Street, New York.

TECHNICAL.

should be well washed down with warm water (prior to which, however, veins must all be carefully "taken up"), in which, per painful, a handful of borax has been dissolved, which enhances the appearance of the carcase to a great extent; after which the carcase should be wiped dry, taking especial pains with the brisket. The shoulder veins should be well pumped out.

"Canners" need as careful handling as do "exporters," inasmuch as they also are for human food, and certain parts, such as ribs, strips, clods, etc., are handled and sold fresh. It is gratifying to know that cattle are handled better in the United States than in any part of the world, though in many instances there is much room for improvement. One thing is certain, that the cleanliness of our largest slaughtering establishments is marvelous, when it is remembered that in Chicago alone over 15,000,000 of animals are slaughtered annually, not a vestige of which is wasted. To see is to fully appreciate these facts.

CAUL AND OTHER FATS should be at once thrown into fresh water and thoroughly cleaned if first-class oleo and tallow are desired. A neglect of this rule produces a variety of inferior grades of such material.

TRIPES should be, if intended for tripes, cleaned of all refuse, thoroughly washed and hung up, after which they may be graded and packed. Allowing paunches to lie in brine tends to discolor tripes, and consequently depreciates value thereof.

BLADDERS AND WEASANDS should be sized, dividing at 14 and 26 inches respectively, after which they should be carefully trimmed, cleaned and blown while fresh.

BUNGS, MIDDLES AND ROUNDS should be cleaned at once also, and fats therefrom immediately transferred to tank.

HEADS should be divested of cheek meat and tongue and passed at once to grease, glue and fertilizer department, as also should bones, hoofs, horns, etc.

We will treat more fully on the handling of these products in later articles, this article being merely on the subject of slaughtering.

HIDES should be graded and spread, after which they may be laid in separate packs, viz., No. 1, No. 2, cows and bulls, etc., as the case may be, and salted as laid down, the ends and edges being turned in, thus making it impossible for pickle to escape, and making a neat pack and no shrinkage. "Diamond C" or "Retsof Salt" give excellent results and wear well. Much trouble is averted by laying each grade in separate packs, and to keep an account thereof is simple in the extreme. A nice pack is 5 hides long and 7 hides wide, height at pleasure, laid so that the ends and sides overlap each other, heads all one way in one layer and reversed in the next layer, turning up ends and sides of each layer.

(To be Continued.)

SOAP

*Analysis of Soap.
Recovery of Glycerine.
Our Specialty.*

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
284 Pearl St., New York.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENT IN COLD STORAGE.

We had the pleasure of visiting the Union Cold Storage Co.'s stores, newly fitted out, which are situated on Wellington street, corner of Colborne, Young and Murray streets. The much vexed question of mould on cheese should, we think, be overcome by the process of refrigeration this company has adopted. It is an entirely different system to any we have seen, and we are informed that it is the first plant installed on this continent, although there are many on the other side of the water. Heat ascends, therefore the ceiling of a room is warmer than the floor. If the warmest air is drawn off from the ceiling, the moisture is drawn off at same time, and this is the advantage of this system. As the air is drawn off from the center or sides of the room, the openings being about 7 or 8 feet apart, cold air is admitted from the opposite side. Every part of the chamber has a constant current of air, thereby guaranteeing against moisture or gases thrown off by the goods settling thereon, or injuring.

Mr. Fraser, the manager, claims that cheese properly cured, and stored in these premises, will never require to be brushed or wiped, and if it turns out as he says, there will be considerable money in labor saved our cheese merchants. For the storage of eggs, competent authorities, large dealers in this commodity, have expressed their opinion that the system will revolutionize the present mode of putting eggs away in brine, as there will be no musty or cold storage flavor on the eggs. Separate buildings have been set apart for each class of goods. The butter cellars are "gems," and our produce men should be satisfied with them, as we cannot see how they can be improved upon.

Evidently the company expect considerable business from the many, judging from the facilities they have arranged for handling goods. There should certainly be no delay to teamsters, each department having at least three openings or doors from which they can load or unload. The gentlemen forming this company deserve credit for the thorough manner in which they have fitted out these premises, and we wish them every success in their new venture.—Montreal Trade Bulletin.

CROSSING IMPROVED BREEDS OF SWINE WITH COMMON RAZOR BACKS.

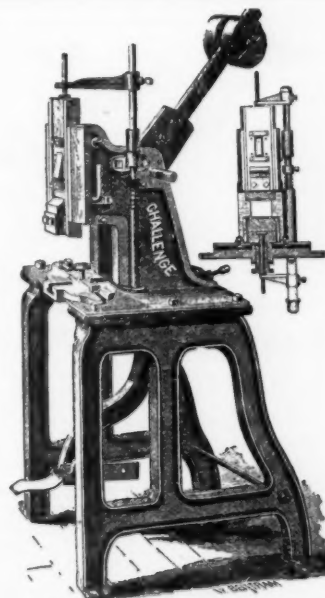
The suggestion of the Agricultural Department, based on the experiments made by Hon. Robert W. Furnas, of Nebraska, in using the Florida razor back on improved swine with a view of improving their hardiness and vigor, might have resulted in a great deal of harm to our Northern brethren but for the timely articles written to the press by prominent Southern breeders. There can be no difference between the Florida and Mississippi razor backs; they have the same porcine habits and characteristics, the meat of each possessing the same rich, nutty flavor so highly commended by Mr. Furnas. This flavor is not due to the percentage of meat yielded by them, but to the fact that it is, like all other good things of this life, hard to get—off bones, it is almost forbidden fruit. We agree with Mr. Furnas that they are star rustlers. This rustling ability is due partly to the fact that they are nearly all legs, and are always in the pink of racing condition. When they begin to rustle they lay their ears back like a greyhound after a rabbit and just simply out-rustle the wind, unless they happen to rustle in your field, then they bristle up like a porcupine and can't get through a two-foot crack leading to the outside, though when they rustle inside they can

turn sideways like a fish, and being no thicker than a paste-board pattern, can rustle through a six-inch crack. Fully determined to ascertain the relative value of the different parts, we placed a yearling specimen, two feet high, same length from end of snout to tip of tail, and about five inches thick, depth of side six inches, weight sixty lb, under powerful cathode rays, hoping in that way to reveal the percentage of fat. Alas! none was revealed. Only a small portion of oleaginous matter was discovered. The balance of the beast was bone, blood and offal, except about 10 per cent. of very rich, nutty meat. Being satisfied with the results of our investigation we are compelled, oh! cholera scourged, swine plagued breeders of the North, to warn you to let them alone.—Southern Swineherd.

NOT OLEO, BUT BAD BUTTER.

James A. Sproule, sends the following letter which tells the Tacoma "News" a few plain facts about unwholesome farm butter:

Editor "News:" The statement to which you referred editorially in Monday night's "News," viz., that oleomargarine or "bull butter," is being sold in Tacoma, under the name of butter is absolutely without foundation in fact, as the writer knows to his own



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Do you know that it is the most economical Press to buy and use?

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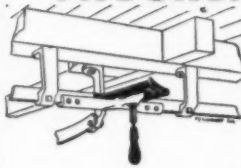
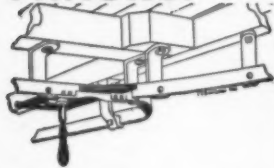
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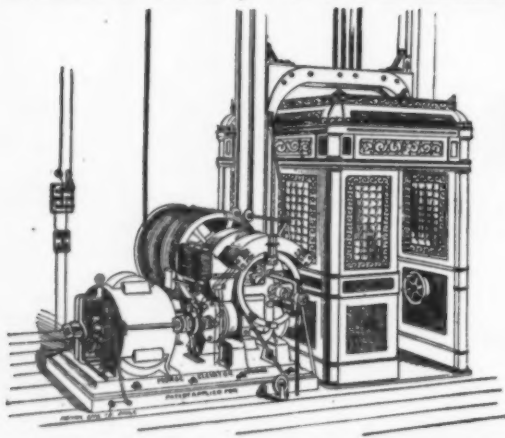
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CIMETER BLADE STEAK KNIFE.

Per Doz.

No. 010—10 inch, - \$9.60

No. 012—12 inch, - 15.00

No. 014—14 inch, - 21.00

No. 016—16 inch, - 27.00

We will send one or more of these Steak Knives to any Marketman or Butcher in the United States or Canada, Express prepaid, on receipt of list price. SEND FOR CATALOGUE FREE.

KNIVES, CLEAVERS AND STEELS.

CUTLERS TO THE AMERICAN BUTCHERS.

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COLD STORAGE

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ICE HOUSES.

Samples and Circulars Free.

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THE ONLY REALLY AIR-TIGHT DOOR MADE.

Aside from all its other merits, its easy opening and
closing is enough and will save its cost in a few weeks in
any busy meat market or storage house.

Write for Circular with Diagrams and Photo-Illustration.

Refrigerating Machine Paint



We guarantee this paint to preserve the cooling pipes,
coils, etc. absolutely against rusting.

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED. USE IT
AND SAVE BIG MONEY.

ERNECKE & SALMSTEIN,

300 South Clinton Street, Chicago.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

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personal knowledge, and can prove, that there is not a pound of butter substitute used in the city at the present time. This statement won't please the fool cranks and dishonest people who think that everything sold across the counter is adulterated simply because they would do so if they were in business themselves. This soup house, contingent, as they are known to the trade, go in for cheap goods, and to supply these quantities of cheap Oregon and ranch butter are brought in. The stuff being sold several cents less than creamery catches this class of people, and as it don't taste very well after being kept a day or so, they howl "oleomargarine." You cannot buy oleomargarine at the price the people can get cheap butter, for oleo is worth from 13½c. to 17c. per lb; you can buy fancy creamery butter at the latter figure anywhere in the city, and you can buy cheap ranch butter at 10c. per lb. Then what is the object of shipping butterine to this point? Only one Tacoma concern has handled oleo in the past year, and they used in only in their shipping trade. Oleo has been worked out of this market, not by legislation, but by the low price of butter. When times get good and butter brings 30c. per lb, then there will be an opening for oleo, at about 20c. per lb, but not before. When I refer to a certain class going in for cheap "cow grease," it is not to be inferred that I refer to poor people who cannot afford any better. ("Best-off-people" in Tacoma will waddle all over the city to make a cent on a pound of butter or a dozen of eggs; when they cannot get gilt-edge creamery at the price of soap grease they feel hurt.) But they must not think that because an article is cheap and turns out strong that it is a substitute.

Oleo never turns rancid. It keeps fresh and sweet for months, for I used it for months in the mountains, where fresh butter could not be got. Some restaurants used it last winter, getting it from Seattle, as none of our own merchants carried it at that time or since.—The Trade Register.

On page 31 will be found the advertisement of the Jackson Refrigerator Co., Mr. C. F. Gifford, manager, one of the oldest cold storage architects and builders in the United States. Mr. Gifford makes a specialty of ventilation, which is unquestionably one of the most important items in mechanical refrigeration. Intending cold storage builders would do well to consult him.***

The Allison Coupon Co. have moved into their new buildings at 69 to 73 West Georgia street, Indianapolis, and have over 12,000 square feet of floor space. Their capacity is 15,000 books daily, and their actual sales average 10,000 to 12,000 books each day, and without a doubt their sales will reach the 15,000 point before the year 1896 has passed. Every merchant ought to use Coupon Books, and when they use them at all they should use the best, as long as they cost no more than the cheaper grades.***

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

* The petitions brought before the Des Moines, Ia., City Council for closing meat markets on Sunday, and for establishing public slaughter houses, were indefinitely postponed at a recent meeting.

* The soap factory building at Cudahy's, South Omaha, is up three stories now.

* The Kansas City Live Stock Exchange increased its price of membership from \$1,000 to \$2,500. There were only two negative votes.

* The White & Swearinger Live Stock Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., filed papers with the Secretary of State amending its charter. The amendment authorizes the company to construct and maintain establishments for selling, refrigerating, canning, curing and packing meats, and to loan or advance money on any class of live stock.

* E. G. Flanagan's new slaughter house, at Centerville, Ore., will soon be ready for business.

* A successor to Dr. Roberts, government inspector at the packing plants in Milwaukee, Wis., has not been appointed yet. Two young women have been added to the force.

* Thomas J. Ryan has filed a bill in the Circuit Court, Chicago, against Stephen D. Ryan, the Ryan Packing Co., of Dubuque, Ia., and the Second National Bank, of Dubuque, in which he asks an accounting of the affairs of the packing company. Twelve insurance companies are also made defendants to the bill, having insured the plant of the company. The complainant says in November, 1894, he was the owner of 965 shares of the capital stock of the Ryan Packing Co., which then owned two packing houses, one at Dubuque and another at Emmetsburg, Ia. The capital stock of the company was \$200,000. Seventy of the shares belonged to Thomas Duffy, 950 to the complainant, 950 to Stephen D. Ryan and the remaining thirty shares were treasury stock. The complainant was president and Stephen D. Ryan secretary of the company. In November, 1894, the court is informed, the complainant being desirous of severing his connection with the company, agreed with Stephen D. Ryan that the latter should take his stock and that he Emmetsburg property was taken by the company with \$31,700, the amount for which the Emmetsburg property was taken by the company. Stephen D. Ryan was to be charged with \$66,037.12, being the value of the Dubuque property. It was also agreed that an accounting should be had within fifteen days, and that each party should pay any amount which should be found due from him. Upon a proper accounting, the complainant says, there would be due him about \$40,000, but he says it has never been had, although he has requested that it be done for two years. The

court is told that the Dubuque packing house has since been damaged by fire, and that the twelve defending Co., on claims for losses, about \$41,000, and that this amount will be collected by the Second National Bank, of Dubuque, and turned over to the Ryan Packing Co. The complainant says that the company practically ceased doing business nine months ago, and had been doing a losing business for three years, and he says it has nothing to pay his claim with except the insurance moneys. The complainant says Stephen D. Ryan, or the bank, if successful in collecting the insurance, will not pay his claim. Upon this showing Judge Gibbons has issued a temporary injunction against the insurance companies from paying the insurance moneys to the other defendants pending an accounting in the Circuit Court with the complainant.

* Considerable surprise was expressed yesterday by the local exporters of live cattle to Great Britain, and also by agents of some of the steamship lines engaged in the cattle trade, says the New York "Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin," over a report published in a local paper that the Diseases of Animals bill had passed the third reading in the British House of Lords. Several of the parties who were interviewed stated that they had not expected that the bill would actually be passed, and some were of the opinion that it had been introduced as a political measure to secure the votes of the rural classes. The bill, it is said, practically provides for the exclusion of foreign cattle from Great Britain. Canadian cattle were also included in the prohibition on the ground that pleuropneumonia existed there, and it will be remembered that vigorous protests were made some time ago by the Canadian Government against the measure. The report also states that an amendment to the bill, offered by Baron Herschell, providing that on petition of both Houses the Privy Council should have the power, if satisfied that the cattle of a country or colony is free from disease, to admit cattle from such sections, was defeated. It is believed by exporters that the bill was really intended as a protective measure for the benefit of the English cattle raisers, and that it was especially aimed against the United States. Lord Burleigh, formerly the British Minister of Agriculture, recently said that nothing could be plainer than that the bill is expected to confer a monopoly in store stock upon home breeders and protect them from all foreign and colonial competition. The Right Hon. James Bryce, Liberal, in the course of the discussion of the bill on its third reading in the House of Commons two weeks ago, said that the existence of pleuropneumonia in Canadian cattle was extremely doubtful, and that the permanent exclusion of such cattle would be an injury to the Dominion. The bill, he said, was wanton and needless. It seemed to be the general opinion of local exporters that the measure would not be actually enforced.

* Ed. Jacoby has erected a slaughter house near Seven Mile, O.

* Health Officer Dr. Hess', of Cleveland, O., latest crusade is against the slaughter houses in the valley of Walworth run, and along Clark avenue. Citizens in that district are complaining of the stench created by these places, and Dr. Hess took the first steps toward abating the nuisances by dictating letters to the proprietors. The doctor says he will close up the places unless greater cleanliness is preserved.

* The Union Stock Yards Co., Indianapolis, had a meeting last week and declared a dividend. The business of the company is a se-

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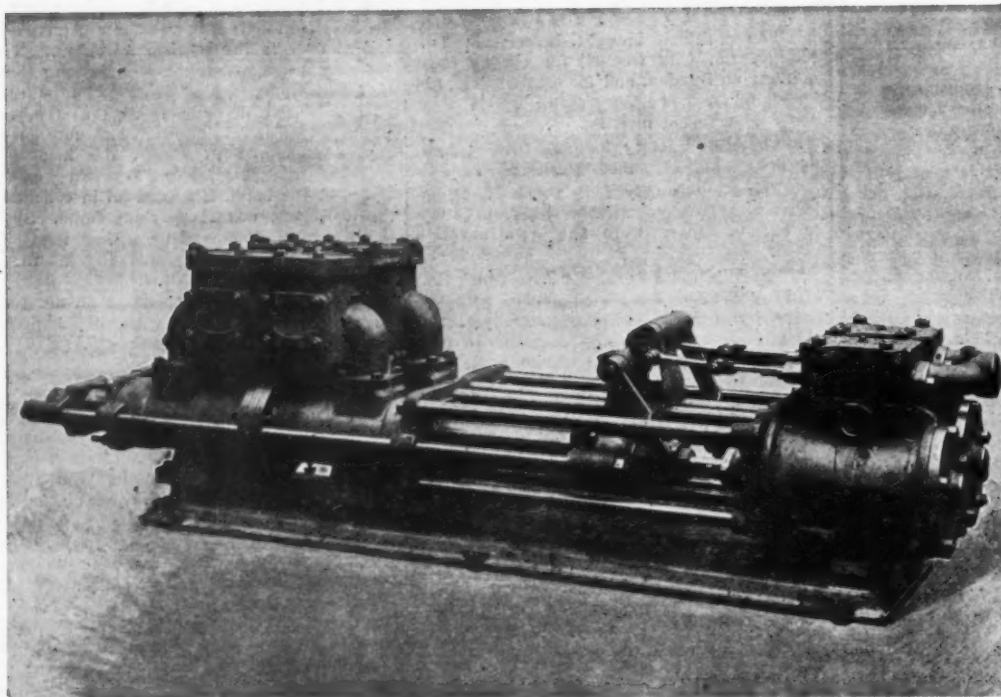
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cret, but it is given out that the company is doing more business than ever in its history. Last week is said to have been far ahead of all previous weeks, and the business for July, if continued at an equal rate, will make the dividends still larger.

* The "Drovers' Journal" says: "Dealers in feeding cattle believe that there will be a much better demand for their kind of cattle from now on. Farmers and cattle feeders both East and West are shorter of young stock cattle than they have been in many years, and longer on feed. The combination of these two circumstances will undoubtedly cause an unusual inquiry, but whether the cattle will be available or not is the question. Those who have young cattle feel inclined to hold them, and so it is hard to guess where the supply is coming from. Dry weather might drive in a good many, but otherwise it is not likely that the number will be up to the usual figures. Prices are pretty sure to be relatively high."

* The "Trade Bulletin," of Montreal, has this to say in its issue of the 10th inst. in regard to the Canadian pork syndicate: "Parties who at first discredited the report of a deal in Chicago pork by a Canadian syndicate now admit that there is such an organization, and that it is carrying about 100,000 bbls. This is more than we expected would ever be conceded by any of those who seemed so confident that there was no deal of the kind whatever. The first report to the effect that it amounted to a million barrels was no doubt exaggerated; but that it is the largest Canadian pork deal within the past twenty years there can be no question. Whether the parties who are working it through a prominent Chicago commission house will be able to make money out of it, is another matter. The Canadian syndicate that was formed more than twenty years ago, in which some prominent capitalists figured, lost heavily, although they took delivery of a large portion of the pork. The writer remarked to one of the syndicate a few days ago that the Chicago boys were smashing the market. 'Let them smash,' was the reply, 'they can't smash it down \$2 per barrel.' The market at time of writing is about 40c. to 45c. per barrel against a good deal of the syndicate's pork."

* The Norfolk (England) Bacon Factory, Limited, has been sold by the liquidators to Mr. J. Cranmer, who proposes carrying on the business by the formation of a local syndicate.

* The "Grocer's Journal," of England, reports that a new use has been discovered for hops—namely, the curing of bacon. It is found that a sprinkling of hops in the brine when bacon and hams are put in pickle adds

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER
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WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

greatly to the flavor of both and enables them to be kept an indefinite period.

* Clinton Market Co., of Boston, Mass. Last annual meeting, Jan. 14, 1896; certificate filed June 23, 1896; treasurer, J. C. Melvin; fixed capital, \$200,000. Assets, land and buildings, \$447,000; total, \$447,000. Liabilities, capital stock, \$200,000; debts, \$110,000; balance, \$137,000; total, \$447,000.

* The W. H. Silberhorn Co. has transferred its plant in the Chicago Stock Yards to H. C. F. Zeiss for \$140,000. The ground is known as Block 2 in J. D. Lehmer's subdivision, and is east of Packers avenue, between Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, having north and south lines of 301 feet. The buildings, of old construction, occupy the northwest corner of the block and are south of the Northwestern Fertilizing Co.'s plant, west of the plant of Jones & Stiles, and north of Cudahy's packing house. The Silberhorn plant has not been used for packing purposes for some years.

* An exchange says: "The packers wish the hogs were mostly legs, and hind legs at that—there is such a good demand for hams."

* The "Drovers' Journal" asks this pertinent question: "Why not give us more ripe, fat lambs and more mutton that is not simply mutton in name, and skinny, blue sheep meat in fact?"

* Mr. F. L. Burdick, superintendent of the Chicago and Fort Worth Packing Co.'s plant, at Fort Worth, Tex., has arrived at Nebraska City, Neb., to assume a similar position with the same company. The change was made because Mr. Burdick's wife could not stand the Texas climate.

* The Chicago and Fort Worth Packing Co. is reaching out and extending its trade. The company recently received its first order for salt hams and breakfast bacon from Mexico this month, and is now busy preparing a price list in Spanish.

* The "Omaha Bee" reports that since the order of the Bureau of Animal Industry di-

recting that all cars in which dead animals have been hauled be thoroughly disinfected, there has been a diminution of diseased animals, amounting to 40 per cent. Formerly when hogs died at the loading point they were thrown in with the live animals, and upon reaching here (South Omaha) were sent to the rendering works, and brought on an average 1c. per lb. The cars which hauled these animals were sent back without being cleaned, and disease spread rapidly. The cars are now fumigated under the supervision of Major Davis, sanitary inspector for the Department of Agriculture. Two methods are in use at the present time. One is to force steam at a pressure of 100 lb into the car, and the other is to first cleanse the car thoroughly with water and then sprinkle the sides and bottom with sulphuret of lime. Cars in which dead animals have been hauled get no clearance papers until after they have been fumigated. This rigid inspection and fumigation will continue until Oct. 1. The railroads now take kindly to the rules, but at first there was considerable friction. Considerable additional expense is attached to this cleaning, especially to the roads who do not have suitable side tracks, and who are compelled to pay other roads for hauling their cars. It has been found that the disease among hogs has been checked to a large extent, and the farmers and shippers are consequently well pleased.

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Pages 24 and 25

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and other trade news columns in this paper.

—The Passhall Ice Machine Co., Chicago, has certified to an increase in capital stock from \$10,000 to \$50,000.

—Permanent improvements on the Algiers (La.) Ice Works will not be made until the close of the summer season. Then it is likely that a corrugated iron structure will be erected and subdivided into five compartments, viz.: Two separate apartments, containing each a set of boilers; in another will be the engine room, while the electric works will be in a separate and distinct apartment. Thick brick walls will serve as partitions, which will greatly obviate all possibility of fire in either of the departments interfering with the operation of the others. The first output of ice since the late fire was had last week. The plant has two 10-ton machines, one of which is now in operation, and will turn out ten tons of ice daily, which for a while will partially supply the demand of the retail trade at Algiers.

—Barnes & Lofland sold at the Philadelphia Bourse this week the plant of the Northern Ice Manufacturing Co., 2316-26 North Eleventh street, by order of the receiver, James Work. The property measures 96x174 feet, and brought \$138,000. They also sold the northwest corner of Seventeenth and Green streets for \$17,000.

—The Sulzer-Vogt Machine Co., Louisville, Ky., builders of ice and refrigerating machines, have closed contracts with the following for their machines, to be in operation for this season's work: Parkersburg Ice Co., Parkersburg, W. Va.; Georgetown Ice Co., Georgetown, Ky.; Mattoon Refrigerating Co., Mattoon, Ill.; Walron & Co., ice manufacturers, New Castle, Ind.; Eigenmann Ice Co., Rockport, Ind.; Louisville Ice Co., Louisville, Ky., besides a large number of orders they have on hand for their patented electric elevators. They also manufacture boilers, tanks and all kinds of machinery work. Catalogues furnished on application.

—The Business League, of Amite City, La., contemplate the erection of an ice factory at said city.

—William H. Seavey, of Brookhaven, Miss., will erect an ice plant.

—The Monett (Miss.) Electric Light, Power & Ice Co. contemplates erecting an ice factory.

—The Norfolk Ice and Coal Co., of Norfolk, Va., will build an ice house.

—The Durham Ice Co.'s plant, at Durham, N. C., was destroyed by fire; loss, about \$10,000.

—There is some talk about erecting a cold storage plant at Fayetteville, Ark., and a company is being organized.

—Mr. William H. Fellows, of Harrison, Ark., is reported as being in the market for ice machinery.

—An ice plant is being constructed by the

Electrical Engineering and Supply Co., of 293 Second street, Memphis, Tenn., at Osceola, Ark.

—There is talk of erecting another ice plant at Jacksonville, Fla. The plans have not yet been decided upon.

—D. E. & O. H. Postle let the contract for a storage building to be erected at 125 and 127 West Randolph street, corner of Desplaines, for the E. Smeeth estate. It will be four stories, 40 by 90 feet, with pressed brick fronts, steam heat, plate glass windows, iron work and the latest improvements, at a cost of \$35,000.

—Patrick Gleason will erect another cold storage plant at LeRoy, N. Y. The building contract has been let to P. H. Murray, and the work will be superintended by A. H. Grady, of Buffalo. The building will probably be ready for use by the middle of August.

—The Standard Paint Co., of New York, has recently supplied all the insulating paper to be used in the new building of Messrs. A. C. Hunt & Co., Springfield, Mass., as well as the Springfield City Market. This company has also supplied all the insulating paper that will be used in the new cold storage building of Mr. E. P. Williams, Albany, N. Y., as also that used by Messrs. Lilly, Swift & Co., and Nelson Morris & Co., at Waterbury, Conn., the premises of both concerns having been recently burned out.

TRADE NOTES.

Tredwell & Simpson, 240 LaSalle street, Chicago, whose advertisement can be found on page 7, are brokers in everything in the line of packing house products. Parties having any business in Chicago might do well to place themselves in correspondence with this firm.***

R. F. Abbe, 60 and 62 New street, New York, invites correspondence from parties handling or contemplating the use of Fuller's earth in their business.***

The Davis Warehouse and Supply Co., 189 LaSalle street, Chicago, is a concern established in 1878, handling all kinds of packers' supplies, and would be glad to hear from parties in the market for any of the goods which they handle, and which are specified on page 11.***

Joseph Lister, 1158-1160 Elston avenue, Chicago, desires correspondence with soap makers. His advertisement will be found on page 19.***

Mann Brothers, manufacturers of lard pails and tubs, of 6 Wabash avenue, Chicago, call attention on page 21 to their specialties. They will be pleased to furnish price lists, etc., to refiners, packers and others in the market for pails.***

Attention is called to the altered advertisement of the Paterson Parchment Paper Co. on page 29. This well-known house makes a specialty of manufacturing paper suitable for the provision and packing trade. Packers, butchers and others desirous of putting up their goods in the most up-to-date fashion

As a preservative for Coils, Vats, Brine Pipes, Iron or Wood, no matter how exposed, P. and B. PAINT cannot be equalled.

Perfect insulation for cold storage buildings or packing houses can only be secured by the use of paper which is absolutely impervious to moisture, and is air-tight, odorless, and clean to handle. The P. & B. INSULATING PAPERS have for over Ten years been acknowledged THE BEST.

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CHICAGO: 189 Fifth Avenue.

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PHILADELPHIA: Standard Supply and Equipment Co., 22 South Fifteenth Street.

would do well to place themselves in correspondence with this house.***

Foster Debevoise, successor to Wm. E. Clark & Bro., 164-166 Elizabeth street, New York, handles a full line of provisions, cooperation, etc., and also seeks consignments. His advertisement can be found on page 33.***

On page 35 will be found the advertisement of Devlin & Co., Philadelphia, well-known manufacturers of meat hooks. These hooks have obtained world-wide repute and are pronounced among the best on the market.***

John B. Adt, 332 to 342 Holliday street, Baltimore, calls attention to his champion fat cutting machine, which cuts 100 pounds per minute uniformly. This machine is spoken very highly of, and is a necessary adjunct in every well regulated packing house. Mr. Adt will be glad to correspond with interested parties, quote prices, etc.***



**RUDOLPH
GEBHARD'S
BERLINER
Konservirungs-
Salze.**

With Gebhard's Berliner Konservirungs-Salze a Packer can cure meats so they have a finer and better flavor than with any other chemical.

**NO GUESSWORK.
NO EXPERIMENTING.
NOT EXPENSIVE.**

We will INSURE YOU OF LOSS OF SPOILED MEAT. Each package has full directions in English and German.

Don't fail to write for Descriptive Circular and Price List.

Used and indorsed by Armour Packing Co. and many other large firms.

**B. HELLER & CO., Chemists,
249-253 South Jefferson Street, CHICAGO, U. S. A.**

CROTON CHEMICAL CO.,
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REFINED SALTPETRE

BERTH LEVI & CO.,
82 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK. 19 MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO,
HOG AND BEEF CASINGS.
Importers of English, Russian and New Zealand Sheep Casings.
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ONE QUALITY ONLY.

**Sheep Casings,
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"THE BEST."

CASINGS **WEIL'S CASING COMPANY,**
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Cleaner of and Dealer in **SAUSAGE CASINGS.**
all kinds of
Best Spices, Saltpetre and Potato Flour.

JOSEPH BACHARACH, SAUSAGES.

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Established 1876.

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GERMAN, FRENCH, ITALIAN AND
FINE WESTERN.

SPICES **PLAUT & STRETCH,**
Importers and Jobbers of SPICES,
"PURITY SPICE MILLS,"
50 Pearl Street, NEW YORK.
Supplies for the Packing, Provision and
Sausage Making Trades a specialty.
IF QUOTATIONS AND SAMPLES SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

SALTPETRE **KNOWLES BROS.**
CRYSTALS, GRANULATED AND POWDERED. 181 Pearl Street, New York,
REFINERS.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

M. ZIMMERMANN,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
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LARGEST PLACE OF ITS KIND IN THIS CITY.
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.. Established 1868 ..

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Manufacturers and
.. Importers of

**Sausage
Casings**

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Importers and Dealers in

SPICES.

**Sausage
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Specialties.**

ALL KINDS OF

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NEATSFOOT OILS.
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Manufacturers of "White Star" Brand of Lard. "Eagle" Brand of Hams and Breakfast Bacon. "Peerless" Brand Sausages.

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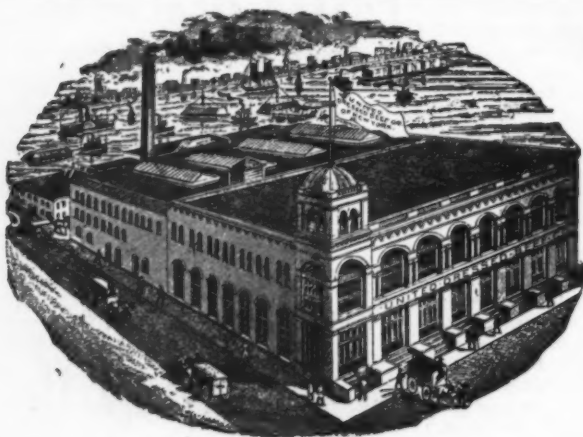
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Highest Award, Diploma and Medal, at World's Fair, for Pure Lard, Hams, Bacon, Bbl. Pork, Neutral Lard, Sausages.

PURE LEAF LARD, 3, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
TIERCES.33 & 34 N. MARKET STREET, BOSTON.
444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

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The UNITED DRESSED BEEF COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

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Highest prices paid for Shop Fat and Kidney Suet.

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearine, Prime City Tallow, Ground Bone, Horns and Cattle Switches, Selected Hides, All Grades Salted Beef.

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Established 1850.

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John P. Squire & Sons' HAMS AND BACON ARE THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

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OUR KETTLE RENDERED LEAF LARD CANNOT BE EXCELLED.

... 20 Harrison Street, New York.

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➡ LOOK AT PAGE 47. ➡

SWIFT'S**Chicago Dressed****BEEF, MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL, PORK**

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SWIFT'S FINE PROVISIONSG. F. and E. C. SWIFT, Proprietors.
General Offices, 105 Barclay St., N. Y.Can be had at our branch houses in New
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G. F. Swift & Co., Manhattan Market (W. 35th St.).
Swift Sheep & Provision Co., 11th ave., 34th and 35th sts.
North River Beef Co., Foot W. 35th
Riverside Beef Co., 130th St. and 12th ave.
Swift Brothers, 709 and 771 Westchester ave.
Harlem Beef Co., Foot East 127th St.
Murray Hill Beef Co., Foot East 131st St.
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Ft. Greene Sheep & Provision Co., 172 Ft. Greene place.
Williamsburgh Beef Co., 100 and 102 N. 6th St.
Brooklyn Beef Co., 14 and 76 Atlantic ave.**JERSEY CITY.**Jersey City Beef Co., 129th St.
Hudson Beef Co., Cor. Grove and Wayne sts.**THE CUDAHY PACKING CO.****Packers of REX BRAND****PROVISIONS, CANNED GOODS AND BEEF EXTRACT.****SHIPPERS OF CHOICE****Dressed Beef, Hogs, Sheep, Calves, Beef and Pork Cuts, and all
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" " " " Manhattanville " "
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Lee & Hoyt, " New Haven, Conn.
McElroy Bros., " Bridgeport, "
Omaha Beef Co., " Danbury, "
Waterbury Beef Co., " Waterbury, "
W. W. Coates & Co., " Providence, R. I.
A. H. Warthman Co., " Philadelphia, Pa.**WICHITA, KAS.****NEW YORK CITY.****THE JACOB DOLD PACKING CO.****BUFFALO, N. Y.****WHOLESALE.****KANSAS CITY, MO.**CURERS OF THE HIGHLY
CELEBRATED**"WESTPHALIA"**

BRAND OF

Sugar Cured Hams,**Shoulders and Bacon.****PORK AND BEEF PACKERS**

THE "BUFFALO" BRAND OF

Canned Meats and Delicacies:MANUFACTURERS OF THE
ONLY GENUINE**WHITE ROSE****BRAND LARD,**Guaranteed Absolutely Pure
Hog Product.**Corned Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Tongue, Lunch Tongue, Potted Ham, Devilled Ham, Chipped Beef, Fine English Brawn.**

Once tried, your trade will always ask for "Dold's" Canned Meats.

These goods stand unsurpassed for Quality, Color and Flavor.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN BUFFALO PRODUCING GOVERNMENT-INSPECTED MEATS.**OLEO OIL, LARD OIL, HOG AND BEEF CASINGS,
NEATSFOOT OIL, BLOOD, TANKAGE, TALLOW, HIDES.****OUR AIM IS TO PLEASE AND SUIT THE TRADE.****SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO FOREIGN TRADE.****ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION COMPANY, CHICAGO
FOWLER BROS. (LIMITED), NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.****Pork Packers, Lard Refiners and Sausage Makers.****SOLE PROPRIETORS
OF THE UNRIVALED AND JUSTLY
CELEBRATED****BRANDS OF MEATS AND LARD:****Delmonico Peach and Cherry Brands
OF SMOKED MEATS.****Peach Leaf Lard. Apricot Lard.
ROYAL LILY COMPOUND.**

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ANGLO-AMERICAN PROVISION CO.**SUMMER SAUSAGE WORKS.****A. L. LUETGERT,**

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**MANUFACTURER OF
ALL KINDS OF****GERMAN,
ITALIAN
FRENCH****CHICAGO, ILL.****SAUSAGES****HENRY LINDENMEYR
& SONS,**31-37 EAST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK,
20 BECKMAN STREET,

Have on hand strictly first-class imported

PARCHMENT PAPER24 x 38, 25 and 30 lb.; low prices quoted on
application. All kinds of Paper in stock
for the Packing and kindred trades.**GEORGE W. PRICE,** 43 and 44 City Market,
TRENTON, N. J.**Summer Sausage and Bologna.****Prepared Ham and Beef, Scrapple and
Breakfast Bacon, Liver Pudding,
Boneless Ham and Dried Beef.**No adulterations used in any of our pro-
ductions.



New wing to the Harlem Packing House and meat market of Richard Webber, New York, facing 119th street. The pork department occupies the wing facing 120th street. The beef department faces Third avenue, where the main entrance to the building is. Thus the entire structure forms the lower part of a cross, resting on Third avenue. The large increase in Mr. Webber's business has necessitated this five-story extension, which is constructed in the most substantial manner, and will be open for business early in the fall. Mr. Webber's Harlem Packing House and meat market are model institutions known all over the world, and are visited by thousands of strangers during the year. Mr. Webber's great success is due to his indomitable energy, his ability to systematize his business, and last, but not least, to the selection of first-class assistants. Mr.

Wm. J. Brownlee, who is in charge of the pork department, is an indefatigable worker and a very methodical gentleman. Messrs. Phillips and O'Connor, of the beef department, likewise give evidence of being the right men in the right place, while the office management is ably conducted by Mr. Shipman.

The operation of the entire business goes like clockwork, every man has his task and sticks right to it. The best and kindest feeling exists between employer and employé, and we notice that an Afternoon and Summer-night's Festival of the Richard Webber Mutual Benefit Society will take place at Sulzer's Park and Casino, 126th street and Second avenue, on Aug. 26. This promises to be quite a pleasant affair, and includes athletic games of all sorts.

CORRECTION.

Huntington, W. Va.,
July 14, 1896.

Editor "The National Provisioner:"

Sir—I notice by your issue of July 11, that you published that I have been succeeded by Burdette & Co., which is not correct, and I would thank you to note same in your next issue, and oblige, yours truly,

J. J. BROWNRIGG.

(We gladly comply with Mr. Brownrigg's request.—Ed.)

Swift & Co., of Chicago, have accepted the W. W. Michener Meat-Washing Machine which has been at their packing house at the stockyards on a long trial. The machine is declared to be a perfect success and a great labor-saver.

RECENT PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS.

563,272—Beefsteak Tenderer, Joseph K. Graham, Port Royal, Pa. 563,348.—Drier, Francis J. Wing, Cleveland, O. 563,560.—Tanning Liquor, Fred E. Burlingame, Central

Falls, R. I., assignor of one-half to Frederick E. Shaw, Providence, R. I. 563,686.—Key-Opening Can, Albert F. Remy, Mansfield, O. 563,687.—Key-Opening Can, Albert F. Remy, Mansfield, O. 563,688.—Die for Making Can-Heads, Albert F. Remy, Mansfield, O.

TRADE-MARKS.

28,552.—Powdered Soap for Toilet Use, David H. Greene, Baltimore, Md. Essential feature—A pictorial representation of a head of an infant. 28,556.—Hog-Cholera Remedy, Lewis Barnes, St. Louis, Mo. Essential feature—The signature "Barnes" inclosed by quotation marks, with the words "Hog Tonic" below it. 28,558.—Certain Named Hog Products, Provisions, Extracts and Compounds Manufactured from Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, the Cudahy Packing Company, Chicago, Ill., and South Omaha, Neb. Essential feature—The word "Rex."

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

** The engagement of the youngest daughter of Mr. Sigmund Oppenheimer, the well-known casing dealer, to Dr. Rosenthal, of New York City, was celebrated last Sunday.

DUMRAUF & WICKE,

Manufacturers of

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES and ICE HOUSES

of every description.
Fish Markets Fitted Up.
Tools always on hand.
SHEET IRON
SMOKE HOUSES.

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CHARLES MILLER,

MANUFACTURER OF

BUTCHERS' FIXTURES Boxes, Tools, Etc.

Ice Houses for all purposes.
Fish and Oyster Markets fitted up.
All Orders Promptly Attended to.
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THIS IS A LARD PACKAGE



It is a Butter Package.

But our LARD PACKAGES are just as thoroughly well made, and from just as high grade stock. Order a car of them and be convinced, or at least give us a chance to quote you prices.

Creamery Package Mfg. Co.,

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The Best and Only Reliable
Cover Fastener for
Pails and Boxes.

Acme Clasps

Used and endorsed by
CONFECTIONERS and
BAKERS EVERYWHERE.

Acme Flexible Clasp Co.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
Clark and 17th Streets, CHICAGO.

MORTON & WAUGH,

Contractors for
Artesian and Driven Wells.

Wells Drilled Through Rock by Steam Power.
Soundings for Sewers, Foundations and Bridges.

No. 94 WATER STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

Good Meat Alone

is not enough. The butcher who wishes to build up a big trade must have a nicely furnished shop. The man who has

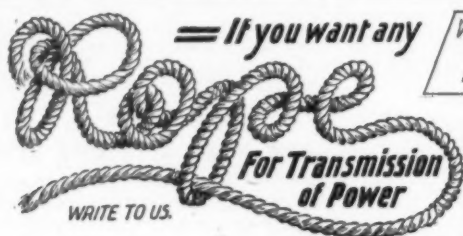
An Up-to-date Shop

will get the up-to-date trade. Customers like to see attractive refrigerators, modern machinery and handy tools.

All Butcher Fixtures

of the latest and best make, as well as refrigerators and tools, are manufactured by

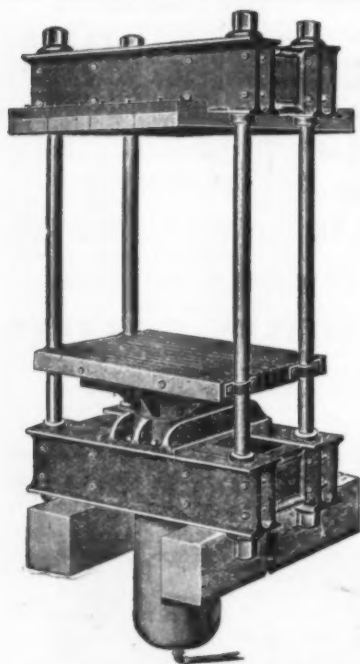
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328 West Forty-First Street,
NEW YORK CITY.



We have furnished Rope for some of the largest Drives in the country.

H. CHANNON COMPANY,
24-26 Market St., CHICAGO.

SEE PAGE 47.



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ALL SIZES:

WE ALSO MANUFACTURE

PRESSES FOR...

Oleomargarine,
Fertilizer, Tankage, Grease,
Belting and all purposes.

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**The Hydraulic Press
Manufacturing Co.**
MT. GILEAD, OHIO.

EASTERN OFFICE:

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41 WEST RANDOLPH ST.,
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THE UNION SAUSAGE STUFFER

MADE IN TWO SIZES.
34-lb. Size, . . . \$65
36-lb. Size, . . . \$80

This Stuffer occupies less room than any other and is simple and rapid in operation.

Send for Descriptive Circular.

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Machine Works,**

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Technical Books OF ALL KINDS.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO
ROBERT GANZ & CO., PROPRIETORS,
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R. & W. SCOTT Ice Dealers.

OFFICE, 509 W. 37th Street, NEW YORK.
DEPOT, Foot 34th St., N. Riv.

Refer to:—J. M. Horton Ice Cream Co. G. F. & E. C. Swift, Armour & Co., The Hammond Co., Armour Packing Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., Kingan & Co., Eastman's Co. of New York.

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Should be neatly and accurately wrapped before banking. We make the ONLY device for doing it properly. Successful Bankers give these to their depositors. If you prefer to buy ask any stationer for them or send to us for prices and free samples.

ALVORD-BOLTON CO., Mfrs., Detroit, Mich., U.S.A.

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Chas. Roesch & Sons,
SLAUGHTERERS,
PACKERS and
PROVISIONERS.
834, 836 & 838 North Second St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

C. J. GARDNER, LITTLE MONITOR

BEEF REFRIGERATOR

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Beeves, Sheep, Lambs, Calves.

TALLOW, HIDES, FERTILIZER &c
SLAUGHTER-HOUSE PRODUCTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

JOSEPH LISTER,

Manufacturer of

GLUE,

DEALER IN PORK AND BEEF CRACKLINGS.

1158-1160 Elston Ave., CHICAGO.

** The new cooler which the Eastmans Co. erected at the northwest corner of their premises, at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, has been put in operation.

** Mr. J. T. Nicholson, of J. T. Nicholson & Sons, of Chicago, is erecting an ice machine of his own pattern on the premises of the New York Fresh Tripe Co., New York.

** The De La Vergne Employes' Benefit Society will have their annual excursion tomorrow, Sunday, to Shippan Point, Long Island Sound.

** Rudolph Mankee, a butcher, at Kingsbridge, committed suicide by hanging on Thursday. Poor business is said to be the cause.

ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending July 17, 1896:

July 9. Harrison (50/100 tcs.) sold at 31 florins.
 " 9. Swift Extra sold at 27 florins.
 " 10. Modoc sold at 27 florins.
 " 10. Columbia Extra sold at 26 florins.
 " 10. Monarch sold at 25 florins.
 " 10. Fowler Extra sold at 25 florins.
 " 10. Hammond sold at 25 1/2 florins.
 " 10. Gotham Extra sold at 23 florins.
 " 10. American Flag sold at 27 florins.
 " 10. Martin Extra sold at 25 florins.
 " 10. Brilliant Extra sold at 25 florins.
 " 10. Swift's Midland sold at 25 florins.
 " 10. Hammond Calumet offered at 26 c. i. f.
 " 13. United sold at 28 florins.
 " 13. Swift Extra sold at 26 florins.
 " 13. Girard sold at 23 florins.
 " 15. Swift Extra sold at 25 1/2 florins.
 " 15. Midland sold at 24 florins.
 " 15. Fowler sold at 25 florins.
 " 15. Nelson Extra sold at 26 florins.
 " 15. Swift Extra sold at 25 1/2 florins.
 " 15. Midland sold at 24 florins.
 " 15. Monarch sold at 24 florins.

Sales for the week ending July 11, 4,200 tcs. spot, and 2,000 to arrive.

July 11, stock in first hands, 3,000 tcs.
 Stock afloat, July 11.—Per stmr. Patapaco, from Balto. July 4, due July 17, 1,785 tcs.; per stmr. Veendam, from New York July 4, due July 15, 2,950 tcs.; per stmr. Tabasco, from Balto. July 11, due July 24, 1,254 tcs.; per stmr. Odam, from New York July 11, due July 22, 3,789 tcs.—Total, 9,776 tcs.
 Imports into Great Britain for week ending July 4, 1896: Butter, 55,000 cwt.; margarine, 14,000 cwt. 1896—butter, 51,000 cwt.; margarine, 11,000 cwt.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

LIVE CATTLE.

The week's receipts show a slight falling off from the previous one. Prices ruled a shade higher on all desirable grades of steers, while common stock and rough butchers were weaker. The trading was confined mostly to the local dealers, as very few cattle were purchased for export. Latest cables quote American steers selling at 7 1/2 @ 8 1/2 c., dressed weight; American sheep, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2 c., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 5 1/2 @ 6 1/2 c. per lb. We quote:

Choice to extra steers.....4 30 a 4 70
 Medium to fair steers.....4 05 a 4 25
 Common steers.....3 65 a 3 95
 Bulls and dry cows.....1 40 a 3 25
 Oxen and stags.....2 80 a 4 10

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market continues to show an improvement in prices on all grades of stock. The receipts were light, especially in sheep. The present season is far behind other years in the amount of stock received at the local yards. Just at present large receipts should be received from Southern points and nearby States, particularly lambs. The quality of the stock at hand is rather common, which is attributed to the continued wet weather that has prevailed during the past two months. We quote:

Good to choice sheep.....4 10 a 4 50
 Common to medium sheep.....2 65 a 3 95
 Good to choice lambs.....6 20 a 6 50
 Common to medium lambs.....4 60 a 5 90

LIVE CALVES.

The receipts all week were quite liberal and the demand only moderate, which had a tendency to lower prices. Buttermilks were plentiful and show the heaviest loss. A few choice, selected veals sold above quotations. The warm weather that prevailed most of the week had a depressing effect on the market. We quote:

Good to choice veals.....5 05 a 5 25
 Common to medium veals.....3 50 a 4 70
 Buttermilks.....2 10 a 4 60

LIVE HOGS.

Receipts of hogs on sale at the local yards the past week were heavier than of late. Buyers did not seem very anxious for stock on any of the market days, and in consequence the slow trading had a tendency to lower prices. The receipts of Western purchased hogs by the local firms were light, and they report the cost of them to be higher than last week. We quote:

Light to medium weights.....3 60 a 3 95
 Heavy weights.....3 40 a 3 65
 Roughs.....3 00 a 3 50
 Pigs.....4 00 a 4 25

DRESSED BEEF.

This has been a dull week for the beef business. Very little inquiry from the trade for anything until near the close had the effect of inducing salesmen to make concessions on the medium and common grades, as they did not want to hold on to the beef and have to carry it over until next week, notwithstanding that their invoices showed higher cost for the stock than the previous receipts. Coarse cuts of meats, which held very firm of late, have declined considerably. There was more light and common beef offered than heretofore, and the choice grades are getting scarcer. We quote:

Choice Native, heavy.....7 1/2 a 7 3/4
 " light.....7 a 7 1/4
 Common to fair Native.....6 a 6 1/2
 Choice Western, heavy.....7 a 7 1/4
 " light.....6 1/2 a 7
 Good to prime Texan.....5 1/2 a 6 1/2
 Common to fair Texan.....5 a 5 1/2
 Good to choice Heifers.....5 1/2 a 6
 Common to fair Heifers.....4 1/2 a 5 1/2
 Choice Cows.....5 1/2 a 6
 Common to fair Cows.....4 a 5
 Good to choice Oxen and Stags.....5 1/2 a 6 1/2
 Common to fair Oxen and Stags.....4 1/2 a 5 1/2
 Choice Bulls.....4 1/2 a 5
 Common Bulls and Cows for Bologna.....3 a 4 1/2

DRESSED CALVES.

There was very little demand all week for veal, as the warm weather interfered with the sale of the same. Prices fell off considerably on common calves. The receipts show a heavy gain over the previous week. Most of the stock was held by the local slaughterers, as the Western firms had somewhat curtailed their shipments. The heavy weights were the hardest sellers. We quote:

Choice city slaughtered veals.....8 1/2 a 9
 Common to good city slaughtered veals.....6 a 7 1/2
 Choice country dressed veals.....6 1/2 a 7
 Common to good country dressed veals.....5 a 5 1/2
 Small country dressed veals.....5 a 5
 Buttermilks.....4 a 5

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market ruled higher on all grades of sheep and lambs, as the receipts show a falling off. Choice stock was hard to obtain, either sheep or lambs, and buyers had to pay fancy figures to get them. The local slaughterers were short of sheep, which placed most of the trade in the hands of the receivers of Western dressed, thus enabling them to take advantage of the scarcity and jump prices. Heavy, choice sheep are wanted at good

prices by the trade that handle this class of stock. We quote:

Good to choice mutton.....8 a 9 1/2
 Poor to medium mutton.....6 1/2 a 7
 Good to choice lambs.....10 a 11
 Poor to medium lambs.....8 a 9 1/2
 Culls.....5 a 6 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

The demand fell off considerably during the week on dressed hogs, and prices went lower. The receipts were fair, but owing to warm weather packers showed no disposition to take hold, as they claim the market on cut meats is in a bad condition, so that they cannot get their money back out of a hog by at least \$1 per head. Pigs were in light receipt, especially handy weights. We quote:

Hogs, 160 lbs. and over.....4 1/2 a 4 3/4
 " 120 lbs.6 1/2 a 7
 Pigs (light)6 a 7
 Roughs.....4 a 4 1/2

LIVE POULTRY.

The receipts were about equal to last week. Prices, though not notably higher, show a firmer tone. Chickens were not so plentiful as of late. Turkeys remain about nominal. Prime ducks and geese sell at a premium, while most lots are mixed with small and young stock, which sell low. At the close a firm feeling was noticeable on all kinds of stock, which should operate favorable toward the market next week. We quote:

Spring Chickens, large.....12 1/2 a 13
 Spring Chickens, small.....11 a 12
 Fowls, local, per lb.....10 a 11
 Fowls, Western, ".....10 a 11
 Fowls, Southern, ".....10 a 11
 Roosters, ".....6 a 7
 Turkeys, ".....8 a 8 1/2
 Ducks, Western, per pair.....70 a 80
 Ducks, Southern, ".....60 a 60
 Geese, Western, ".....1 00 a 1 25
 " Southern, ".....90 a 1 00
 Pigeons, old, ".....30
 " young, ".....20 a 25

DRESSED POULTRY.

After the way the market cleaned up last week it was but natural to expect higher prices for stock, as the receipts at this season of the year, unless a slight glut once in a while, are usually light. The market opened up with hardly any demand from buyers, still this did not discourage the dealers, as they knew that the invoices being light, the trade would be compelled to pay the price, so they were firm in their demands, and as the week advanced readily received the prices asked. Fowls show the greatest falling off in receipts. Spring ducks continue in liberal supply and sell slow. Eastern spring geese arrive moderately and but very little demand for them. Turkeys unchanged. The quality of spring chickens arriving are of a better quality than heretofore. We quote:

Turkeys, prime, mixed weights.....10 a 11
 " fair to good, mixed weights.....9 a 9 1/2
 Chickens, fancy, broilers, lb., Philadelphia.....18 a 19
 " Western, average best, ".....15 a 16
 " fair to good, ".....12 a 14
 Fowls, Western, choice, per lb.....11 1/2 a 12
 " fair to good, ".....10 a 11
 Old cocks, Western, per lb.....5 1/2 a 6
 Spring Ducks, Eastern & Long Island, per lb.....13 a 14
 Squabs, white, choice, per doz.....2 00 a 2 10
 " dark and small, per doz.....1 25 a 1 50
 Spring Geese.....17 a 19

PROVISIONS.

JOBBER TRADE.

There is still a firmness to be noted in the provision trade among the jobbers. Smoked goods move out rather freely with no material change in prices to be noted, while pickled meats hold very firm. Fresh cuts in some instances are hard sellers, while others, such

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Jacob Leaser,
Provision Broker,
429 Produce Exchange,
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N. WOLFSKEHL,
Broker and Commission Merchant
IN GENERAL PROVISIONS
AND BUTCHER SUPPLIES,
264 WEST 33d ST., NEW YORK.
Sausage Casings, "B. K. M. F." Potato Flour,
Spices and Summer Sausages a Specialty.

P. G. GRAY,
Broker in Packing House Products, Oils,
Grease, Tallow, Fertilizers, etc.,
PROVISIONS.
45 North Market St., Boston, Mass., U.S.A.
Correspondence Solicited.

H. C. ZAUN,
Provision Broker,
Room 409 Produce Exchange,
NEW YORK.

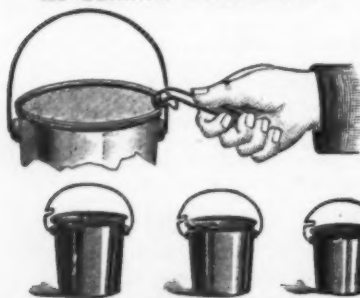
I do a strictly Brokerage business, neither buy nor
sell for my own account. Reference, the Provision
Trade of New York generally.

ESTABLISHED 1873.
GEO. F. TAYLOR & BRUSH,
80 Pine Street, NEW YORK,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
FERTILIZER CHEMICALS
And Materials Generally,
Glues, Bone, Boneblack, Tallow, Etc.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

HELLER, HIRSH & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Dried Blood, Tankage and Other Ammoniates,
Phosphates, Potash Salts, Anhydrous and Aqua
Ammonia.
62-64 William St., New York.
Branches:—Baltimore, Philadelphia, Charleston,
Norfolk, Chicago, Kansas City and Hamburg, Ger.

**LARD AND OIL
SHIPPING PACKAGES.**

AIRTIGHT.
No Summer Cover Needed.



CORRESPOND WITH US
RECORD MANUFACTURING CO.
Conneaut, Ohio.

DAVID C. LINK,
General Commission
AND
Export Broker.

411 PRODUCE EXCHANGE
NEW YORK.

OLEO STEARINE A SPECIALTY.

Washington ESTABLISHED 1760.
INCORPORATED 1893. **Butcher Co.**
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND **MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.**
Cold and General Storage.
PROVISIONS, OILS AND FOOD PRODUCTS
Accounts Solicited.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ROBERT L. WENDLER,
BROKERAGE AND COMMISSION,
Fertilizing Material, Tallow, Grease,
AND PACKING HOUSE PRODUCTS GENERALLY.
72 BOARD OF TRADE,
CHICAGO, ILL.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,
BROKER, PACKER HIDES,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,
Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.
Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.



Our Electric Wel-
ded Wire-Hoop
Packages have
no equal. Made
of tasteless and
odorless wood.

Pat. March 24th, 1891, and April 10th, 1894.

CATALOGUE GLADLY SENT
ON APPLICATION

RICHMOND CEDAR WORKS,
Manufacturers of Wooden Ware,
RICHMOND, VA.



STAMPED WITH DIE.

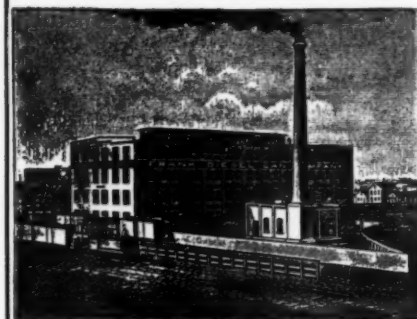
NONE AS GOOD OR HANDSOME AS
The Acme Lard Pail

THE BEST IN USE. THEY WILL NOT LEAK.
Used by all the Leading Packers and Butchers.

F. A. WALSH & CO., Manufacturers,
Milwaukee, Wis.



LITHOGRAPHED LABEL.

FRANK DIESEL CAN CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lard Pails and Meat Cans,
PLAIN AND DECORATED.
Tin Cans and Sheet Metal Work of
all kinds.

STEWART AVENUE,
Bet. 39th and 40th Streets CHICAGO, ILL.

Index to Ads. on Page 3.

**ILLINOIS
CASING COMPANY,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**LARD PAILS
AND CANS**

Superior Goods, Correct Coloring and
Artistic Designing.

STENCIL and LITHOGRAPH WORK A SPECIALTY.

Our Pails and Cans are the best in
the market.

Write for Prices and Catalogue.

102 Michigan Street, CHICAGO.

DICKMAN & MACKENZIE,
Analytical Chemists,
1224-1228 Rookery Bldg., CHICAGO.
General Analysis of Fertilizers and
Packing House Products.
Telephone, HARRISON 198. ASSAY OFFICE.

as pork loins, meet a ready sale at higher prices, owing to a slight scarcity. We quote:

Smoked hams, 10 to 12 lbs. average.....	10½ a	11
" " 14 to 16 "	10 a	10½
" " 18 lbs and over.....	9½ a	10
California hams, smoked.....	6½ a	7
New York cut shoulders, smoked.....	5½ a	6
Boneless bacon.....	8½ a	9
Bacon (rib in).....	7½ a	8
Pickled hams, light.....	9½ a	10
" " heavy.....	9 a	9½
" bellies, light.....	6½ a	7
" " heavy.....	5½ a	6
" California hams.....	5½ a	6½
Dry salted bellies, heavy.....	5 a	6
" " light.....	5 a	6
Fat backs, 48 to 45.....	6 a	6½
" 30 to 35.....	6½ a	7
" 30 to 25.....	5½ a	6½
Pork loins.....	7½ a	9
Spare ribs, per toe.....	13 00	a 14 50

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing. Black.....	6½	7½
" " White.....	10	11
" Red Zanzibar.....	15	20
" Shot.....	8	
Allspice.....	6½	10
Coriander.....	5	6
Cloves.....	18	18
Mace.....	45	65
Nutmegs, 110s.....	60	80
Ginger, Jamaica.....	20	24

" African.....	14	18
Sage Leaf.....	7	12
" Rubbed.....		12
Marjoram.....	25	

GREEN CALF SKINS.

No. 1. Veals, under 9 lbs.....	11
No. 2. Veals (cut), under 9 lbs.....	09
No. 1. Buttermilks, under 9 lbs.....	
No. 2. Buttermilks (cut), under 9 lbs.....	
No. 1. Buttermilk Kips.....	1.25
No. 2. Buttermilk Kips (cut).....	1.00
No. 1. Light Veal Kips.....	1.50
No. 2. Light Veal Kips (cut).....	1.25
No. 1. Heavy Veal Kips.....	1.75
No. 2. Heavy Veal Kips (cut).....	1.25
Branded Skins, light and heavy.....	75 to 50

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, English, wide per keg.....	32 00
" " per ¼ keg.....	17 00
" " medium, per keg.....	25 00
" Australian, per lb.....	30 a 40
" New Zealand, wide.....	30 a 40
" domestic, per keg.....	20 00
Reg. American, top, per lb.....	14
" " bbls., per lb.....	14
" " bbls., per lb.....	15
" " kgs, per lb.....	16
Beef guts, rounds, per set.....	12
" " per lb.....	2½ a 3½
" " bungs, per piece.....	5 a 6
" " per lb.....	4 a 5

" " middles, per set.....	32
" " " per lb.....	5 a 6
" wassanda, per 1,000.....	42½

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Good country hide cuttings per lb.....	1½ a 2
Sinews, green.....	¾ a 1
" dry.....	2½ a 3½
Bones, dry and clean, 2000 lbs.....	14 00
Bones, flat shin.....	48 00
Domestic tail hair, clean.....	18 00 a 20 00
" mane hair.....	12 a 14
Horns, mixed.....	25 a 40
" fair.....	80 a 90
" selected.....	100 a 150
Hoofs, fair to good.....	24 00 a 25 00
Cattle tails.....	2½ a 3½
Gluestock.....	1½ a 2½

FERTILIZER MARKET.

The New York Market.

Blood, high grade, W., 16 per cent. per unit.....	1.67½ a 1.70
Blood, New York soft red, 12 to 14 per cent. per unit.....	1.60 a 1.65
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit.....	1.57½ a 1.60
Concentrated tankage, 14 to 15 per cent. per unit, f. o. b. Chicago.....	1.27½ a 1.30
Azotine, del. New York.....	1.65 a 1.70
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.65 a 1.67½
Tankage, crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Kansas City.....	11.00 a 11.50
Tankage crushed, 9 per cent. and 20 per cent. grade, per ton, Chicago.....	14.00 a 14.50
Tankage, crushed, 7 per cent. and 30 per cent. grade, per ton, del'd.....	17.00 a 17.50
Bone meal, per ton.....	22.00 a 22.50
Bones, rough, per ton.....	14.00 a 15.00
Fish scrap, dried, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	17.50 a 18.00
Fish scrap, acidulated, f. o. b. factory, per ton.....	9.00 a 9.25
Cottonseed meal per ton.....	18.50 a 19.00
Garbage tankage, ammonia, 5½ per cent. phosphate, 8 per cent., per ton, del'd.....	10.50 a 11.00
Sulphate of ammonia, guaranteed 26 per cent., per 100 lbs.....	2.30 a 2.35
Nitrate of soda, per 100 lbs.....	1.77½ a 1.87½
Florida phosphate, per 2,240 lbs., per unit.....	8 a 8½
South Carolina phosphate, f. o. b. Charleston, per 2,240 lbs.....	3.00 a 3.50

THE GLUE MARKET.

A Extra, white.....	22c
1 Extra ".....	18c
1 ".....	16c
1 X ".....	14c
1½ Hide, brown.....	13½c
1½ ".....	13c
1½ ".....	12c
1½ Bone.....	10c
1½ ".....	9c
1½ ".....	8c
2 ".....	7c

SOL. SAYLES,
HOTEL and STEAMSHIP SUPPLIES
Sixth Avenue and Tenth Street,
Telephone, 18th St. 139. . . . NEW YORK

HENRY BOBSIN, English Sheep Casings

MY SPECIALTY.

LONDON S. W., 13 Garfield Road.

CHICAGO, 52 N. Peoria St.



NO PORK PACKER

Can afford to be without

THE CHAMPION FAT CUTTING MACHINE

Cuts 100 lbs. per minute uniformly. Reduces Crackling Cake 6 per cent.
HAS STOOD ALL TESTS.

MADE ONLY BY

JOHN B. ADT,332 to 342 N. Holliday Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

CALLERINE The Ideal Food Preservative.

For the preservation of all kinds of Food Products, Milk, Cream and Butter. Fish, Flesh or Fowl, Fruits and Vegetables without the use of ice or any other preservative.

CALLERINE WILL PRESERVE MEATS OF ALL KINDS

WE GUARANTEE

CALLERINE to be entirely free from Salicylic, Boracic or Benzoic Acid, Coal Tar Products or any Salt or Compound of the same.

SAMPLES AND CIRCULARS FREE ON APPLICATION.

BRANCH OFFICES,
THE BEAUMONT CO., 125 HUDSON STREET, NEW YORK.
I. L. NEWMAN, 6 S. HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE, MD.

THE CALLERINE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
612 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

ARE YOU USING

PRESERVALINE?

THE ONLY TRUE PRESERVATIVE FOR MEATS.



If not, you should. Send for Circular, and favor us with a trial order. It will pay you, we know it. You will find this true. More especially is this so now the warm weather is at hand, and Meat, Poultry, Game, etc., etc., spoil quickly. Treated with a little Preservaline, the meat will not get tainted or slimy, and will retain its bright color and full weight. We want to caution you against any one who says, "his article is as good as Preservaline," another who may tell you "his is just the same as Preservaline," or still another who offers you his "so-called preservative, because it is cheaper."—What better evidence than all this is wanted to prove the great superiority of the

GENUINE PRESERVALINE

now used for 19 years by the foremost in the trade? We boldly declare there is **no** preservative made the same as Preservaline. None will do the same work; none will go as far, and none is so cheap to use, so satisfactory and reliable at all times.

We are the patentees, the sole owners and only manufacturers of Preservaline, and to protect the trade against the many worthless imitations caution all to see that our name and trademark "Preservaline," with the Boar's head picture, is on every package. Take no other; take no substitutes.

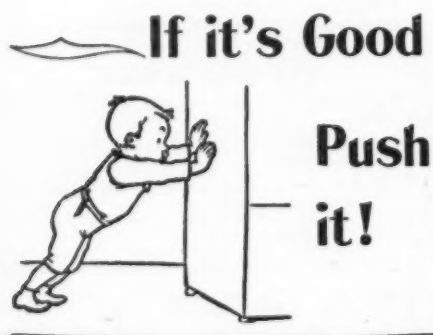
We shall be pleased to furnish samples and fullest information upon application.

THE PRESERVALINE MANUFACTURING CO.,

183 ILLINOIS ST.,
CHICAGO.

154 NEW MONTGOMERY ST.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

12 CEDAR ST.,
NEW YORK



Don't Let Your Business Lag Behind
IF THERE IS ANYTHING IN IT.

GIVE IT A STRONG
HELPING HAND.
INTRODUCE OUR

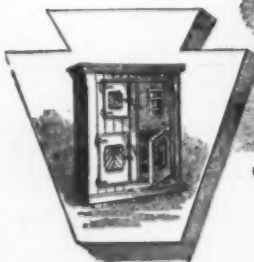
CASH CARD SYSTEM

And your business will receive a boom that will surprise you. We can show you how to do it and extend your trade. Increase your cash sales and save you the profits usually lost in bad accounts.

The merits of our system as a trade-winner is daily more evident, because the great variety of premiums offered, interest and meet the wants of all classes of people, and the quality of our goods is appreciated by the customer, and a permanent advertisement to your business; while the small cost of running the system commends itself to the merchant. Write for catalogue of premiums and particulars.

WILLIAMS, RIDGWAY & CO. 42 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia.

J.P. MAHER, Mgr.



OFFICE
Philadelphia Bourse.



TRADE MARK.



PLANS AND ESTIMATES FURNISHED.
FIFTEEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Philadelphia, Pa.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough butcher's fat.....	1 1/4
Inferior.....	1
Suet.....	2 3/4
Shop bones (per cwt.).....	15 a 25

STEARINES.

Lard, city.....	4 3/4
Lard, Western.....	4 1/2 nom.
Oleo, New York.....	4 1/2
Oleo, West.....	4 1/2
White grease.....	3 1/4
Yellow grease.....	3 3/4

LARDS.

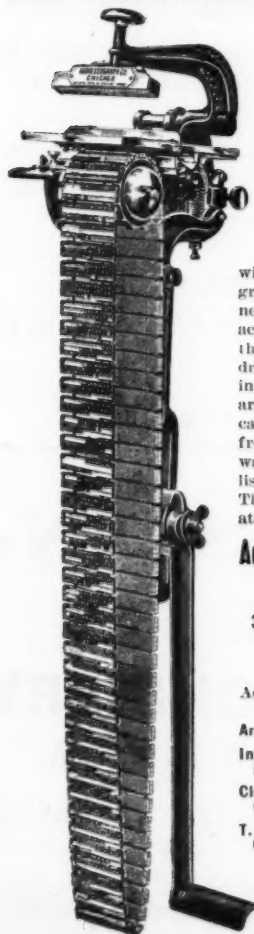
Lard, refined, Continent.....	\$4.20
Lard, refined, So. America.....	4.60
Lard, refined, Brazil (10 lb. kegs).....	5.75
Lard, neutral, Western, here.....	4 1/2
Lard, neutral, West.....	4 1/2
Lard, compound, city.....	3 3/4 a 4
Lard, compound, Western.....	4 a 4 1/2
Lard, compound, job lots.....	4 a 4 1/2

SALT.

Eureka.....	2 00 a 2 10
English factory filled.....	1 00 a 1 10
"Brighton" in bbls.....	3 10
Liverpool, ground.....	57 1/2 a 62 1/2
Domestic.....	50 a 55
Domestic, fine, in sacks.....	75 a 85
Turks' Island.....	22 a 25
Lump salt, per ton.....	12 00 a 12 50

GREASES.

Brown.....	2 1/4 a 2 3/4
Yellow.....	2 1/4 a 2 3/4
White.....	3 a 3 1/2
House and Soap.....	2 1/4 a 2 3/4

The ADDRESSOGRAPH

ADDRESS YOUR
MAILING LIST,

**2,000
PER HOUR**

AT A COST OF

**10 CENTS PER
THOUSAND**

with the Addressograph. All addresses neat and absolutely accurate, facsimile of the typewriter. Addresses are arranged in chains with separable links. Names can be added or taken from any point, always leaving a perfect list of live addresses. The office boy operates it with his foot.

**Addressograph
Company,**
356 Dearborn St.,
CHICAGO.

Adopted and
Endorsed by
Armour & Co., Chicago.
International & Wells
Packing Co., Chicago.
Cleveland Provision Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

T. M. Sinclair & Co.,
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

CHICAGO MARKETS.**LARDS.**

Prime Steam.....	3.60
Neutral.....	4 1/4
Compound.....	3 3/4

STEARINES.

Oleo-stearines.....	4
---------------------	---

OILS.

Lard oil, Extra.....	33
" " No. 1.....	30
" " No. 1.....	27
" " No. 2.....	24
Oleo oil, "Extra".....	4 1/4
Neatsfoot Oil, Pure.....	52

TALLOW.

Tallow Oil.....	32
Packers' Prime.....	3 1/4
No. 2.....	2 3/4
Edible Tallow.....	2 1/4

GREASES.

Brown.....	2 3/4
Yellow.....	2 3/4
White.....	2 3/4
Bone.....	2 3/4

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Rough shop fat.....	3 1/4
Inferior or black fat.....	3 1/4
Suet.....	1
Shop Bones, per 100 lbs.....	15

COTTONSEED OIL.

F. S. Y., in tanks.....	22
Crude.....	19
Butter oil, barrels.....	30

FERTILIZER MARKET.

Dried blood, 16 to 17 units.....	1.35	Chgo. f. a. b.
Hoof meal, per unit.....	1.30	"
Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p.c. per unit.....	1.25	"
Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c. per ton.....	14.00	"
Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c. per ton.....	13.00	"
Unground tankage, 8 & 28 p.c. per ton.....	11.50	"
Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p.c. per ton.....	10.50	"
Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c. per ton.....	10.00	"
Bone meal, per ton.....	20.00	"
Bones, rough, "packers".....	18.00	"
Steamed bone meal per ton.....	16.50	"
Ground tankage, \$1 per ton extra.....		"

FERTILIZER NOTES.

Much inquiry for futures. No spot trade.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns No. 1.....	\$175 per ton 65-70 lbs. average
Horns.....	\$24.00 per ton
Round Shin Bones.....	\$47.00 " "
Flat Shin Bones.....	\$36.00 " "
Thigh Bones.....	\$90 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Pork loins.....	6 1/4 a 6 1/2
Tenderloins.....	10 a 11 1/4
Spare ribs.....	3 1/4
Trimnings.....	2 1/4
Boston butts.....	3 1/4
California Butts.....	4
Hocks.....	2 1/4
Skinned Shoulders.....	3 1/4

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Week ending
Receipts.....	43,915	2,232	110,746	49,054	July 11,
Ship'ts.....	12,256	40	42,783	1,864	1896.
Receipts.....	49,738	5,152	87,373	61,266	July 13,
Ship'ts.....	13,155	281	40,805	1,931	1895.
Receipts.....	27,608	2,075	42,045	33,293	July 14
Ship'ts.....	6,710	7	10,203		1894.
Year 1895, R.....	2,588,558	188,749	7,885,292	3,406,739	
" S.....	785,092	9,882	2,100,613	474,646	

Average weight of hogs, week ending July 11, 1896, 247 lbs.; week ending July 13, 1895, 234 lbs.; week ending July 14, 1894, 226 lbs.

EXPERTS.

ANALYSES OF ANY PRODUCT.
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER
ANALYTICAL LABORATORY,
284 Pearl Street, New York.

REJECTIONS.

J. D. W. CLAUSSEN,
Handler of Rejected Meats.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Prompt Returns and
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Best of Reference Given on Application.

27 Market St., CHARLESTON, S. C.

SEE COUPON ON PAGE 27.

FINE BURLAPS FOR COVERING
PRESS CLOTH FOR PRESSING
HAMS AND BACON
TANKAGE, BLOOD, ETC.
BURLAP BAGS and ALL GRADES BURLAPS.
MANUFACTURED AND IMPORTED BY
W. J. JOHNSTON, 182 Jackson St., CHICAGO.

P. DONAHUE & SON,
Highest Prices Paid for
HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

HIGHEST PRICES

FOR

Hides, Horsehides,
Calf Skins,
Tallow, &c.
Sheep and Lamb Skins,
Pelts.

JOSEPH HABERMAN

623 to 627 West 40th St.,
NEW YORK CITY.

REFERENCES:

The Bowery Bank of New York,
"The National Provisioner."

HARRY ROBE, ASSOCIATED.

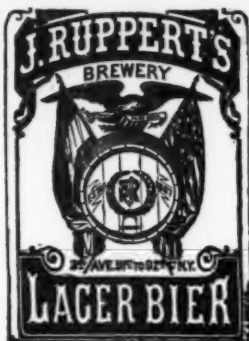
B. C. SHEPARD,

Commission Buyer of

**CATTLE,
HOGS AND
SHEEP.**

N. Y. Central Stock Yards,
EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Office, Room 13,
Live Stock Exchange Building.

**BUTCHERS.**

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, July 11th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on July 11th, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.

Chattel Mortgages.
Becker, Melchius, 152 and 159 Ludlow St.; to J. Rittweger..... \$350
Botz, Conrad, 731 10th Ave.; to C. Groll..... 250
Mermelstein, D., 315 East 8th St.; to L. Heinsfurter (R.)..... 200
Salerno, Domenico, 201 Elizabeth St.; to P. Pali..... 77

GROCERS.

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, July 11th, 1896. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on July 11th, who subscribe to same.

NEW YORK CITY.**Chattel Mortgages.**

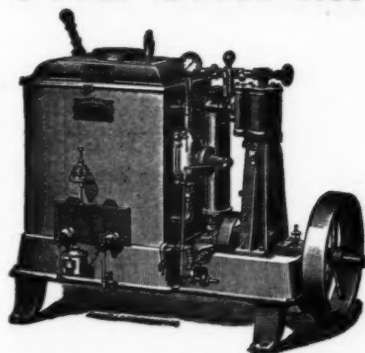
Burgener, Sophia, 2068 2d Ave.; to W. Lind..... 200
Cianciosi, G. & M., 57 Spring St.; to A. Romagne..... 50
Gude, Maria, 435 West 56th St.; to Fred W. Gude..... 1,000
Lindheim, Gus., 612 8th Ave.; to M. Zimmermann..... 300
Rodshtew, L. & S., 14 Carmine St.; to Zimmermann & G..... 325

REFINING.

You can obtain complete information on refining **LARD, COTTON OIL, TALLOW** and **GREASES**, and in making all kinds of **COOKING COMPOUNDS**, by addressing

O. T. JOSLIN & CO.,

215 East 4th St., CINCINNATI, O.
505 West 157th St., NEW YORK CITY.

THE SHIPMAN OIL ENGINE.**Kerosene Oil Fuel.****1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 Horse Power.**

STEAM IN FROM 8 TO 12
MINUTES FROM COLD WATER.

NO SKILLED ENGINEER.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

SHIPMAN ENGINE COMPANY, 208 Summer Street, BOSTON, MASS.

"ECLIPSE"**Silent Meat Cutting Machines**

Are conceded by the Trade, both in this country and Europe, to be

THE BEST MACHINES EVER PUT ON THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY

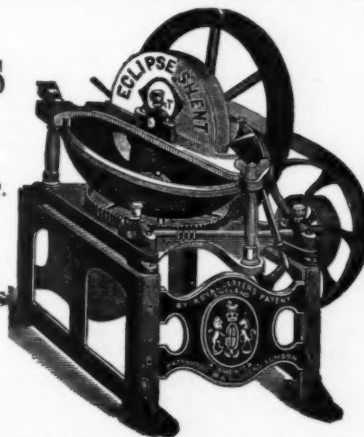
DUNCAN MACKENZIE, Union Iron Works

HAMILTON AVENUE, TRENTON, N. J.

SOLD ALSO BY

WOLF, SAYER & HELLER, Fulton Street, Chicago.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.



ORGANIZED 1888.

The New York Butchers' Calfskin Association,

OFFICE, 407 E. 47th STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Sell your calfskins to us. We divide all profits to stockholders. No other dealers do this.

Our wagons call at your place for calfskins.

JACOB LEVY

PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR

Fat, Suet, Calfskins, Hides, Plates & Bones,**73 E. 92d St., New York City.**76 KENT STREET, 16 NO. WEST ST.,
Greenpoint, L. I. Mount Vernon.

Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,**413 East 51st St., New York.**

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

CHARLES GROLL,

DEALER IN

FAT AND CALFSKINS,

Also Plate, Navel and Prime Beef,

548 W. 40th St. (Bet. 10th & 11th Aves.) NEW YORK**H. SCHEIDEBERG,**

(Established 1873)

Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of

SAUSAGE CASINGS AND DIRECT IMPORTER OF

English Sheep Casings.

Best Sausage Casings of Every Description.

624 W. 48th St., NEW YORK**WHAT'S THE MARKET**

ON ...

HIDES**SKINS****PELTS****TALLOW****GREASE**

SEND for free copy of our paper. Market Reports each week from Chicago and all leading markets.

Pays to keep posted.

* * * *

Hide and Leather,

154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

A MONEY SAVER.

THE ONLY LEAN, MILD CURED
FAMILY HAM OR SHOULDER.



Has Surplus Fat Removed. Can be put up with Bone or Boneless.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Patented Nov. 20th, 1890, by

CONRAD MAISEL,

334 Fillmore Ave., BUFFALO, N.Y.

PACKING FROM**A to Z**

SEE BLANK ON PAGE 27.

WANTED. -- FOR SALE. -- BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

NOTICE.

Advertisements in this column to occupy one inch or less are inserted at the minimum rate of one dollar per insertion (one inch of eight lines or less). Fifteen cents per line for every additional line above eight lines. Subscribers sending in THEIR COUPONS WILL BE ALLOWED one free insertion against the same within the date limit.

FREE TO EMPLOYES.

In view of the general dullness in the packing and provision trades we will insert until further notice FREE OF CHARGE the want advertisements of employees of packing houses and others connected with the meat and provision trades who may be out of position at present. Those who desire to have answers addressed to our New York office will please enclose postage stamps for replies.

HELP WANTED.

CHEMIST WANTED.

CHEMIST WANTED.—One with packing house experience preferred. State experience and salary asked. Address "O. P. D.," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

OLEO OIL MANUFACTURE.

WANTED.—To correspond with a thoroughly well informed party with full and up-to-date knowledge of the manufacture of oleo oil and stearine. Address "OLEO," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

TALLOW MAKING SUPERINTENDENT.

Advertiser would like to hear from a man fully understanding the treatment of animal fats, and the manufacture of tallow on both a large and small scale. A good chance to make money awaits the right party. Address "LAB.," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

DESK ROOM IN CHICAGO.

Desk room in one of the principal buildings in the central part of the city of Chicago will be given free to party staying in office most of the day. Address "CITY," 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

WANTED.

A casing traveling man to handle a side line on commission. Address "SIDE LINE," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

BEEF SALESMAN.

A large Western house desires the services of a first-class beef salesman for New York branch. For further particulars address "F.," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, New York.

PROVISION SALESMAN.

A Western packing house desires to engage first-class provision salesman for New York branch. Must be acquainted with the trade in New York and vicinity. Address "F.," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

FOR SALE.

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A handsome quartered oak refrigerator, 9x16, and office, 8x8, to match; four sectional blocks, 30x40 inches; four Italian marble counters, 2½x7 feet; thirty feet of looking-glass, thirty feet galvanized iron meat rack, three double-faced balance scales, one metallic National Cash Register, all as good as new; in use only eighteen months; will sell all or any part at low price. Reason for selling, going out of retail business to wholesale. Address at once, BUSH PROVISION CO., Erie, Pa.

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Complete rendering plant to rent, in the vicinity of New York. For further particulars apply to "RENDERER," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

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An expert in the making of all grades of Bone and Hide Glues, including the finest white, also Grease Neatsfoot Oil and other bi-products, with ten years' practical experience as superintendent of a large and well-known Glue works, would be pleased to confer with manufacturers desiring to improve their processes and products, or with parties wishing to utilize bone liquors or Glue stock of any description which they may incidentally produce. Kindly address "GLUE EXPERT," Box 1,256, New York Post Office.

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The advertiser, with ten years' experience as chief chemist and works manager in a large establishment in the fertilizer, glue and other departments; experienced in devising and erecting machinery and apparatus; a competent analytical chemist, and experienced in the testing and manipulation of fats and oils, desires a position; references unexceptionable. Address "QUALIFIED," THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Manhattan Building, Chicago, Ill.

KILLING AND CUTTING BOSS.

Position as killing and cutting boss. Seventeen years' practical experience. Been in every position in each department. Best of references. Address "COAL," care THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

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First-class tankman (lard and tallow) seeks position. Highest references. D. B., THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

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Packing house expert is open for engagement to superintend erection of packing houses and complete equipment thereof—cattle, hogs and sheep. Will also undertake to instruct in any branch of the business. Killing, cutting and curing for domestic or foreign trade, refining lards, manufacture of compounds, deodorizing greases, the manufacture of oleo and neutral lard, canning of all kinds of meats, manufacture of beef and chicken extracts, process of canning corned beef in six days from cutting and guaranteed equal to any on the market. Address, **EXPERT,** 617 Manhattan Building, Chicago.

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SALESMAN, TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE in soaps and perfumes; extensive acquaintance with grocery, drug and notion trade in New York, New England and Middle States and West; desires position with a well-known manufacturer. Address **EXPERIENCE,** Box 173, NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl street, New York.

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Position wanted as lard refiner by man with chemical knowledge of fats, oils, etc. Lard produced uniform in color and density—no separation of oleine. Address "OLEINE," care of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, Manhattan Building, Chicago.

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The word "scrap" means dry refuse or refuse, and the process given is to prepare it for a fertilizer for the market.

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3. What amount of grease is left in the scrap? Answer.—None, or less than 1 per cent, and it thoroughly washed with warm water, none whatever.

4. How long does it require? Answer.—Fifteen to twenty minutes.

5. What power to drive the Extractor? Answer.—From three to four horse-power to start it. When it is at its momentum it requires less.

6. Will it dry the material, that is, the scrap or tankage? Answer.—No. But it will lessen the time of drying in Steam Cylinder Dryer. And as we have stated in question No. 3, if thoroughly washed, it can be done in less than twenty minutes. No fire is necessary when using the Extractor.

How is the grease saved? Answer.—Run the water and grease into a wooden tank below, and skim off the grease as it rises on top of the water.

8. How is the Extractor operated? Answer.—Fill it with scrap. Then turn on hot water from above and stir until thoroughly mixed, then stop and start the machine, running fifteen minutes. Then stop the machine and add a second supply of hot water, until the operator is convinced that all the grease is thoroughly washed out of the scrap. Remove the scrap to the Cylinder Steam Dryer. Keep it in the dryer until it is thoroughly dried and the particles will not cling to each other.

The secret of perfect success in preparing scrap, or tankage, for fertilizing purposes is, thorough washing with very hot water in the Extractor.

9. Cost of Extractor? Answer.—\$2000 F. O. B. Boston, Mass.

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